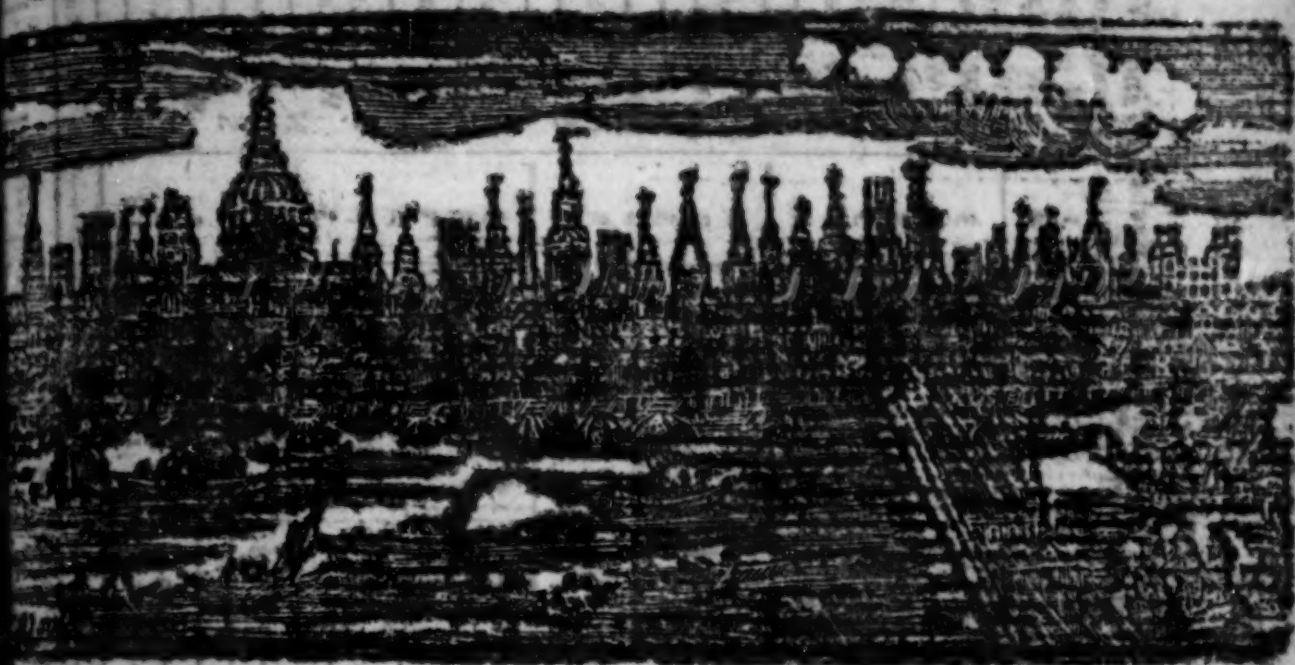


THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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An elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

AND

A picturesque View of the ERUPTION of MOUNT VESUVIUS, Aug. 8th, 1779.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.

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1		61 1/2	60 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	149 1/2		10		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	Rain
2		61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			8		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	
3		61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2	149 1/2		9		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	Thunder
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7		61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2					59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	Rain
8	Sunday			16 1/2	12 1/2			7		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	
9		61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			7		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	
10		61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2	149 1/2		7		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	
11	11 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		56 1/2	8		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	Fair
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14	Sunday			16 1/2	12 1/2			10		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 6	75 1/2	3	S W	Fair
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28	Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beans.





The R. Hon^{ble}
EARL of DARTMOUTH.

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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR OCTOBER, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL
OF DARTMOUTH, LORD PRIVY-SEAL, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, from an original Drawing.)



WILLIAM LEGG, Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, and Baron Dartmouth, succeeded to the titles and estates of his grandfather William, the last earl, who died on the 15th of December, 1750; father of the present Earl, George Viscount Lewisham, dying many years before his father.

This noble family is descended from *Mar de Lega*, an Italian nobleman, who flourished in Italy towards the close of the thirteenth century. It is uncertain when the founder of the English family first settled in England; but as early as the year 1346, Thomas Legg, one of the ancestors, was Lord Mayor of London; and in 1353, was re-elected and served that high office the second time. The residence of this gentleman in the country was upon an estate called Legge's Place, near Tunbridge, in Kent. The first of the family raised to the dignity of a peer was Admiral Legg, great-grandfather to the present Earl, who is the third peer. The admiral was created a peer by Charles II. on the 2d of December, 1678, by the stile and title of Baron Dartmouth of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and in the spring following, he was appointed commander in chief of the powerful fleet sent to demolish Tanjore, on the coast of Africa, which service he effectually performed. In the reign of James II. he was in high favour, being made Master of the Horse, General of the Ordnance, Constable of the Tower, and admiral of the fleet intended to intercept the Dutch fleet that conveyed the Prince of Orange to England; but the wind being contrary, he did not come up with the Dutch fleet, and the prince with his forces was safely

landed at Torbay. Some historians have asserted, that Lord Dartmouth, knowing that most of his officers secretly favoured the cause of the Prince of Orange, neglected his duty; but the famous Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, who was chaplain to the Prince of Orange, and on board his fleet, declares, that the Dutch fleet were so land-locked, that the gale had no effect upon it, while the English fleet was unable to keep the sea, and obliged to run into harbour for safety. It is likewise evident, that his lordship was considered by King William as a man zealously attached to James II. for as soon as the Revolution was accomplished, he was deprived of all his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died on the 25th of October, 1698. His son was created Earl of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham, by Queen Anne, on the 5th of September, 1711. The present Earl, his grandson, was born about the year 1730; his lordship received the first rudiments of education from the Rev. Mr. Fountaine, master of the academy at Marybone; from which place he was removed to Westminster school, and at a proper age was sent to one of the universities; but we are ignorant which of them had the honour of completing his education.

In 1755, his lordship married the sole daughter and heiress of the late Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, Knight of the Bath, by whom he has issue, George Lord Viscount Lewisham, member in the last and the present parliament for Plymouth, and four other sons.

In 1757, his lordship was chosen Recorder of Litchfield; from this period to the year 1765, his attachment to letters, and to the endearments of domestic life, together with a pious

turn of mind, seemed to have secluded him from the bustle of public life. When he was occasionally noticed, it was as an amiable private character, from principle favouring the sect of Methodists, to whom he has been a bountiful patron, and has built a chapel for his own use, and those of the neighbourhood, who are of the same persuasion, at his seat on Blackheath.

When his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was sent for, and consulted by his majesty about forming an administration, the Marquis of Rockingham, who was placed at the head of it, recommended Lord Dartmouth as a nobleman of great integrity, and a firm friend of the constitution, to the very honourable office of First Lord of the Board of Trade and Plantations. His lordship at this time, it is said, broke through his own inclinations for a private life to oblige his noble friend, and accepted the office, to which he was appointed on the 20th of July, 1765, and was at the same time sworn in one of the Lords of the Privy-council. In this station he continued only till the month of August, 1766, when that short-lived administration was dismissed, and we do not find him in any employment again till the month of August 1772, when his lordship became a member of the present administration, by accepting the important office of Secretary of State for the colonies, and First Lord of Trade, the two offices being united for him, though they had been separately disposed of before, as they have been since.

Lord Dartmouth is the only nobleman in the Rockingham administration who has joined the present ministry, and perhaps no greater proof can be given of the high value that is set upon his integrity, candour, and moderation. While there was any prospect left of reconciliation with the colonies, his lordship filled his office with reputation, and seemed to give entire satisfaction to the ruling powers in the cabinet; but soon after coercive measures were resolved upon, it was thought his lordship's natural disposition was too timid, too cautious, and too humane, for the active exertions of an offensive war against an unfortunate, deluded part of his fellow subjects. As all the hostile proceedings were to originate in the House of Commons, it was likewise

more politic, that the minister of the colony department, who was to ask for large supplies of land forces, and other aids, for carrying on this war, should be a member of that House, and a man possessed of an uncommon share of fortitude. In this situation of affairs, the minister had not a second choice to make; Lord George Germaine was the only man in either House whose undaunted resolution, and political abilities qualified him pre-eminently for the most responsible post, which must either transmit his name and character to glory or infamy, to ages yet unborn.

On the 10th of November, 1772, Lord George Germaine was nominated Secretary of State for the colonies, and Lord Dartmouth succeeded to the less honourable office of Lord Privy Seal, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, who did not approve of the measures then carrying on against America. No office in the gift of government could be more suitable to his lordship's turn of mind, or in which he could be so useful to his king and country; and for these reasons, we may hold it for life, and never consent to those courtly arrangements which, by chopping and changing, accommodate the heads of parties, throw men out of places for which they are peculiarly qualified, to place them in others for which they are totally unqualified. In his lordship's present station, his learning, his acknowledged candour, his immaculate integrity, and above all his persuasive coolness and moderation, will allay the heat of warmer tempers in council, conciliate jarring interests, and gently introduce harmony, unanimity, and clemency.

In his parliamentary capacity, his present office likewise enables him to be peculiarly serviceable. Not being the principal conductor of the American war, he is no longer a conspicuous mark for the whole artillery of opposition, and he has a fair opportunity to check the intemperance of party by his mild, concise, rational animadversions on some of their declamations. His lordship speaks but seldom, when he does, it is with such clearness and precision, and such a mixture of modesty, with conscious dignity, that he commands attention and respect. We have observed him, covering his opponents with confusion, by exposing

the futility of their arguments, and the indignity of amusing the House of Peers with prolix digressions from the subject of debate, which would not be permitted to school-boys. Indeed, if every member of parliament was to keep close to his subject, and not waste the time in unmanly personal abuse, nor in display of fruitless, unapplicable oratory—mere inundations of empty words—the debates would be greatly contracted, and the national business transacted in half the time. In a word, Lord Dartmouth is a model for chaste, sensible speakers, who are masters of

their subject, and are convinced, that honest truth, plain matter of fact, and sound argument, require little or no aid from the flowers of oratory.

His lordship in his person is rather above the middle stature; his countenance indicates a benevolent mind, and a serenity of temper which few attain. He has a juvenile appearance, uncommon to a man of his years, in which may be traced the comeliness of his youth; he is easy of access; affable, and polite in his demeanour; and a strict observer of his word.

M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVII.

hinc bujus columnæ doctrina vult nos tantum in hac studiorum ratione retinenda ponere fiduciam tantum spei collocare ut nos tales tantum, non prorsus et ab omni parte beatissimos existimemus.

VOLUSENUS, *De Anim. Tranquill.*

Now the doctrine of this pillar is, that in steadily pursuing our course of study, we should have such a degree of confidence and hope, as to think that we may be as well, as the present state of human nature admits, but by no means perfectly happy."

Considering the country life more particularly, I shall be careful not to consider it too minutely. I wish to give an agreeable notion of it to my readers, and indeed to have an agreeable notion of it myself; and experience has taught me, that as a microscopic view would make man suffer continual disgust while beholding the physical world around him, too prying a view of the system of life produces a dislike of it.

Indeed I have remarked, that no detail of life from morning to night, however much the person who wrote it was disposed to represent it as pleasing, had the effect to make one unwilling to realise it to "live o'er each day." On the contrary I can say for myself, that the effect of every such description has been to make me wonder how the daily task could be performed, and how those who played their parts in the comic drama.

While writing upon the country life, I was in a situation quite different from that of Horace, when he says, *Virgini- puerisque canto*, "I sing to maidens and youths." The young and the gay, whose spirits are light and airy, have no need of being furnished with any aids for keeping their minds easy; and I should as soon think of writing to the birds as to them. Neither is my

essay intended for that solid tranquil species of men whose character is so well given by the same poet in their representative *Ocellus*—

Rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva.

Thus imitated by Pope:

— "One not vers'd in schools,
But strong in sense, and wise without the
rules."

Nor do I write to those whose minds are concentrated by the necessity of providing support for their lives, and whose attention therefore being fixed on the immediate means of obtaining it, are kept from wandering after variety of enjoyment. I write to people like myself, in easy circumstances, who are arrived at the age of serious thinking; to beings whose existence is compounded of reason and sentiment; who can judge rationally, yet feel keenly; who have an incessant wish for happiness, but find it difficult to have that wish gratified.

Happiness may be considered as the honey of human life. It may be extracted from innumerable substances, and provided it be pure and wholesome, it matters not from whence it is derived, and though "out of the bitter may come forth the sweet." Happiness in the country, therefore, as happiness

in

in town, is in a great measure the effect of industry applied by each individual in the way that he has found from his particular experience to be most beneficial.

I may be wrong. But I do confess, it appears to me at present that a man cannot be happy in the country whose mind is not tolerably sedate, either naturally, or from having seen and enjoyed a great deal, and exhausted his curiosity and eager desires. There is indeed in the country the variety of seasons to contemplate; but the circling year moves too slowly for him whose blood bounds with rapidity, and he is apt to grow impatient and fretful. The same remark may be made as to most other modes of occupation or amusement in the country as means of happiness. The sports of the field, indeed, afford play to the highest degree of activity and animation. But they are but for short periods, and are rather corporeal enjoyments than mental. Agriculture has much variety, but it is a sober variety. All its operations are carried on deliberately; so that there is not that quick succession of objects without which a mind of vivacity is uneasy, and languishes. I hope I have many worthy readers who will scarcely believe what I am now writing. I sincerely wish them a continuance of that comfortable useful contentment which they possess; but I beg they may have some friendly allowance for those who are composed of warmer and more flashy particles, who do not assume a vain superiority over them upon the whole, though at times it must not be denied that their felicity is more exquisite. A man of vivacity, unless his views are kept steady, by a constant golden prospect of gain, cannot long be pleased in looking at the operations of ploughing, dunging, harrowing, reaping, or threshing. It is all very just what many sagacious authors have written in praise of agriculture, and no body will dispute the pointed eulogium which Swift gives to him who makes two blades of grass grow where there was only one before. The judgement will be unquestionably convinced; nay, for a moment the liveliest of us may comply with *Tampson's* enthusiastic exhortation.

"Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough."

But utility is not more universally the cause of pleasure than wholesomeness is; and a man will not prefer

ploughing to a playhouse, nor milk to Champagne. Even if the occupations of agriculture could give lively mind-pleasure, we must consider what dull intervals there are. When a field is completely sown, and left to itself, we cannot actually perceive the crop springing. Even plantations, the rearing of which is by much the highest rural enjoyment, advance so imperceptibly that a Hypochondriac proprietor is sick and sick again and again with ennui, and is tempted with wild wishes to hang himself on one of his own trees long before they are able to bear his weight.

Let not then a man of exuberant vivacity, keen sensations, and perpetual rage for variety, attempt to live in the country. If he does, it is more than probable he will be miserable himself and the scorn, perhaps the scourge of those around him. Let the edge of his mind be blunted in the world, and his spirits be reduced to a temperate flame before he settles in a situation where the greatest part of his time must pass without vivid consciousness of any kind, and at best in uniform serenity.

If however a man be fit for living in the country by his natural disposition or by having gone through such a course of fermentation in busy and gay life that turbulence is evaporated, and serenity is not insipid to him, he may spend a very creditable and agreeable life. It is by no means necessary that every country gentleman should be regular, ignorant, and rustic; like *Hypocritus*, in Dr. Young's *Universal Passion*. He may be a scholar, and devote several hours a day to books. He may attain enough of the good breeding of court. He may be an useful justice of the peace, and promote subordination, good morals, and religion in his neighbourhood, and he may have the pleasures of society, if not with so high zest as in cities, yet in a very satisfactory manner.

Fastidious people, who have been long used to the glossy polish of elegant life, may be disgusted with the plainness of those with whom they must associate in the country. But unless they are delicate to sickness, they will by degrees be habituated to a more homely style, and by exerting themselves in complacent attention, they may in diffuse gentility amongst their visitors

am aware of the strong objection, in the country a man is not master of his time as in town; he does not invite company to come to him when he has leisure, and likes to see them; but must be at all times ready to entertain whoever guests choose to come to him. I imagine this objection is much augmented by a certain indolence of temper, which has not resolution to regulate one's system of life with spirited regularity. Every country gentleman's family should be considered as a little independent state, which has its own laws and customs, with which compliance is expected, and which are not yielded to the inclinations of strangers, who may have been accustomed to live differently. The master of the family has his own affairs to arrange, his own pleasures and amusements to follow: he must consider hospitality, and a proper attention and civility to his guests as part of the duties of his station; but his duty is not to be a burthensome to his guests; one gentleman may be more with guests, one may be less; one may entertain them in one way, one in another; and these varieties should be encouraged, as producing more happiness than a general sameness; but it should

never be understood that the master of a family in the country is bound to any particular mode of treating those who visit him. If the view which I now give of a country gentleman's obligations towards his guests were once well established, I am certain that the restraint which is so much dreaded by men of sensibility would no longer exist; different dispositions would have free scope, and society in the country would have an ease, which both the master of the family and his guests would find infinitely more agreeable than the forced exertions on both sides, which are usually experienced, while neither party is sure how the other really feels.

This paper being now of sufficient length, I shall break off, and reserve till next month some more reflections upon the life of a country gentleman; but I must not lay down my pen till I have inculcated upon my readers the salutary consideration in my motto, which *Volusenus* in his admirable treatise supposes to be engraved on the seventh pillar of the *Temple of Tranquillity*. Let us do our best to attain happiness either in town or country; we must still keep in mind, that on this side the grave there will ever be imperfection.

RAYA.—In the *Hypochondriack*, No. XXXVI. col. 1. l. 18. for *reddetis*, r. *reddentis*. l. penult. for *is*, r. *a*.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A FRIENDLY ADMONITION.

Retire; the world shut out; thy thoughts call home.

Dr. YOUNG.

In the midst of the hurries and bustle of trade and merchandize, surrounded with a thousand objects to engage attention, and constantly employed in pursuit of the things of time and sense, what more seasonable and important admonition can be given to a wealthy merchant and industrious man, than that which is held out contained in the motto I have set as above, from Dr. Young's *Thoughts*?

Retire! yes, it is the duty of every son and daughter of Adam to retire; you may ask, for what, from what, where must I retire? I answer from the common concerns of life, to enquire how matters stand between God and the soul, every evening, before you retire to rest—to be wholly swal-

lowed up in the affairs and business of this world, without a thought on, and much less preparation for, another and better world beyond the grave, seems to me very impolitic, to say the least of it; but it is the case of too many, even professors of religion, in the present day; if they can but make themselves masters of the mammon of unrighteousness, and become the sons of fortune, little, if any care, is taken to be rich in good works, less concern, if possible, felt about the future well being of the immortal soul, and no thought at all inculcated respecting the grand and important point of the end of man's creation, and the means to attain it. If this is the case, our being called Christians is only a burlesque upon Christianity, and our professions

of religion the mere white-wash of hypocrisy—to *think*, is the privilege of all rational creatures; to think *seriously*, the duty of every real Christian: then let us prove ourselves entitled to these

enobling characters, by cherishing *thoughts*, speaking good words, and doing good *actions*.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.
Hampstead, Oct. 10th.

A CAUTION AGAINST JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.

AN ANECDOTE.

ABOUT thirty years ago an English packet-boat that had several passengers on board was cast away upon a rock, and in so great danger of sinking, that all who were in it endeavoured to save themselves as well as they could, though only those who could swim well, had a bare possibility of doing it. Among the passengers there were two women of fashion, who seeing themselves in such a disconsolate condition, begged of their husbands not to leave them. One of them chose rather to die with his wife than to forsake her; the other, though he was moved with the utmost compassion for his wife, told her, That for the good of their children, it was better one of them should live than both perish. By a great piece of good luck, next to a miracle, when one of our men had taken the last and long

farewell in order to save himself, the other held in his arms the child that was dearer to him than his life, and the ship was preserved. It is with a sorrow and vexation of mind, that I must tell the sequel of the story, let my reader know, that this pair, who were ready to have died in each other's arms, about three years after their escape, upon some trifling disgust, grew to a coldness at first, and at length fell out to such a degree, they left one another, and parted ever. The other couple lived together in an uninterrupted friendship and city; and what was remarkable, the husband whom the shipwreck had to have separated from his wife, a few months after her death, not being able to survive the loss of her.

A BURLESQUE ON GENEALOGY. FROM THE FRENCH.

TWO men disputing one day upon their Genealogy, each of them pretended to be better than the other. "You cannot (says one) compare yourself to me, who am of a thousand times better house than you."—"You! (said the other) Had your father, like mine, the first post of the City?"—"The first post of the City (replied the first) was he governor?"—"No," answered he. "Was he judge?"—"No; not that yet."—"What was he then?" continued the first. "Gate-keeper (replied the second) is not that the first post of the City?"—"Yes (said the other) but mine preceded the first men of the province, he went before the dukes and peers, and before the marshals of France."—"In virtue of what office?"—"In virtue of his post," replied the other. "What was, then, that post?" says he. "He was a postillion (said the other). If my father had taken care, we should have been rich, but he was a fool."—"I grant that to be true (said the other) and I

see clearly that his office is hereditary."—"My father prevented that (added the son of the postillion) for before he was a postillion, he was a man of letters."—"What call you a man of letters (replied the son of the gate-keeper) judge, advocate, or counsellor?"—"Of all those (said the postillion) he was a runner to the post-office, Call you that a man of letters?"—"True (said the gate-keeper) but that does not prove the antiquity of your family; whereas I can trace mine farther back than your hundred years."—"And mine (replied the other) more than eight hundred years."—"That's nothing (answered the gate-keeper) I can prove my family existed before the Deluge."—"And mine from Adam," said the postillion.—"And mine before Adam," said the gate-keeper.—"You are in the wrong (replied the other) the proof is too easy; for before Adam there were no animals but brutes, and it is certain that you are descended from them."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
OBSERVATIONS ON A LIQUOR CALLED PUNCH, AND ON
TEA.

By MR. FRANCIS SPILSBURY, *Chemist*.

HIS favourite substitute for wine, in our country, is particularly sed to by persons subject to the as having an immediate tendency producing it, by reason of the acid use of in the composition, whether of the lime, the orange, or the le-

There is something agreeable in of the ingredients which catches ion, and impresses a favour-idea on our minds; this may be to one circumstance, that we are all acquainted with each article in mixture, and have no occasion to either lead or arsenic, as being in this liquor to give it additional or to fine it. Had the objection made singly against punch, by the constitutions subject to the gout, had been justified; but when man's lity shall carry him so far, as to mn one ingredient only, namely mon, and stigmatize that fruit as the author of those ills he expe-

merely as being an acid, with- quiring farther, it is committing of injustice to himself, and of in- de to the planter of the fruit. In stance, we may learn how little is rusted to superficial evidence, and erty of enquiring on what basis and such food has been prohibited.

How can we produce the like as mistaken notion as in the pre- der our consideration, of con- g, without distinction, all sorts , whether natural ones, mineral, bined by art, forgetting there sorts of acids; the one, which y allied to mineral ones, readily a door for disease and death; r, whose friendly tendency is to ur sickly frame, and to preserve e first we breed ourselves, as already noticed, and is that throw off from our weak sto- this matter being of a peculiar acid, is the cause of much pain ble, so that it is natural for us every thing whose predomi- nity is an acid taste; therefore even's best gift, fairest fruit,

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is condemned without so much as a hearing. Could we but give ourselves a moment's reflection, we should blush at the thought, and could not be in- sensible of the benefit these acids are of in the support they administer to man, to combat the heat of certain countries, in which Providence has displayed a father's care in furnishing them so plen- tifully, as spontaneously to reach forth their branches, and by their beauty and fragrance invite him to partake, and bid him live; otherwise both heat and climate, as in the West Indies, would conspire together to bring the inhabi- tants to the grave with hasty alkalized strides, if not opposed by acids, such as are found in the vegetable creation. In long voyages, where the scurvy reigns triumphant, threatening dissolution every moment to those on board, no sooner is the sound proclaimed on board a ship, of their being near a coast where these fruits grow, but joy sparkles in the de- jected mariner's eye, who knows, if he can but reach the shore, these acids free- ly eaten, will restore his pappy, putre- fied limbs, to a sound state. We would beg leave to ask, what fruit can rival the lemon in proving so great a strength- ener of the body? Or what fruit is so often called to assist, to counterbalance and drive away a fever? In what fluid will you find the pleasing refreshing draught, equal to that composed of the juice of lemon and spring water? When was this drink known to have set your teeth on edge? When could it be prov- ed, that lemon caused the griping pain to the stomach or bowels? When had you reason to curse it, as producing any of those dreadful acid eruptions; and to cure which, what remedy is there equal to lemon, joined with salt of tar- tar, as in the saline draught; whether the complaint proceeds from eating of too much fruit, or an over-night's in- dulgence at the bottle? Let those who are troubled with a foetid breath use le- mons in their drink as a corrector. Lemons, as if conscious of their own superior virtue, scorn to mix on friendly

terms with other base acids, such as sugar. These are remarks deduced from experience; and we must confess, they carry strong evidence in favour of the lemon: the question naturally arises, what is the reason then that punch is so often complained of, from the use of which many persons suffer, who are not particularly subject to the gout?—the sugar. The fact is, all the bad qualities which have been attributed to the lemon lie in the sugar. Sugar, of itself, is of an acid, corrosive, slimy nature, though cloaked under its sweetness, and being of a smooth pleasing taste, made familiar to our infancy, it remains unsuspected, at the same time that it affords more just reason for censure, than any other article of our food so often complained of: persons who have totally laid it aside, have enjoyed a better state of health: for the truth of this assertion, we appeal to numbers who have severely suffered under this mistake, until the error was pointed out.

To illustrate this important point, so essential to the health of man, we shall beg leave to remark the following facts, which may come under every one's senses to determine. A draught composed of lemon and water only, is a reviving wholesome draught, sitting lightly on the stomach, and agreeing with it in general; add sugar to it, and it becomes the reverse, being changed to a sickly one; and the acid seems of a corrosive nature, particularly hurtful to weak stomachs: on trial every one will find a material difference. The same occasion for observation, though in a stronger degree, is to be met with in punch, which plainly discovers a different acid, similar to that found in minerals; and, in weak constitutions, we do not know a greater cause for complaint than this liquor, rendered worse by drinking it warm, a circumstance that persons of a weak constitution should be careful not to continue; for cold drink strengthens most, whether it be spring mineral waters, beer, or the more rich wines they make use of. On looking over the ingredients used in punch separate, we could not imagine so destructive an acid should be composed, which is not to be met with in either singly: very true; let any per-

son examine the materials, one by one from which aqua fortis is made, green vitriol and nitre, could it be supposed that such a deadly poison could be drawn from the retort, as even vapour to be so noxious as to hinder did not every day's operation consist of themselves, and proper for use, by a mixture, be productive of ill consequences, is amply shewn in two able metals, silver and lead. View in the mine; there we find how the lead has wrapped her garment round the silver, secreting it from the eye of the hasty passenger, that would pry her of her charms. Here the silver, as it were, by lead*, lies in obscurity until the midwife (the smelter) brings it forth in radiant brightness, directs its beams to the admirers all around thus clad in virgin array, she dismisses her nurse, and even thinks herself eluded by the least familiarity or competition with lead, taking every opportunity to shew it in striking colours. proof required?—Suppose then chance or negligence, the hundred twentieth part of lead should be in a pound weight of sterling silver; what is the consequence? The artificer, going into his furnace, to see if his metal has imbibed a proper heat, discovers wrangling in the crucible, terms ebullition, sufficient warning to the skillful artist to expect further trouble. Is he at a loss to decide on the matter, not knowing the exact quantity, he hopes the silver may take no notice of the affront, he proceeds to pour it off, either into a skillet, flattened for plates or dishes, &c. or into an ingot, to forge out for wares, spoons, or into a mould for castings. The silver remains inflexible, determined to shew its aversion in one of these ways. The skillet is heated on annealing its blisters, and arise on the surface; these soon escape notice until the piece of metal is near finished; when the endeavor to erase a flaw, hazards the beauty, destruction of the whole. In the instance, the ingot refuses its usual form expansion of the hammer breaks in several pieces. The work, if of that sort which requires pliability, breaks off short, to the

* Lead should be freed from silver before it is fit for the plumber's use, but seldom done with that nicety, but a few minute particles of silver may be extrac-

of the manufacturer, who is often
 to make use of disagreeable
 methods to separate this uni-
 We shall not do justice to the
 if we do not observe, that to cer-
 the ingratitude of the silver, she
 fails of shewing her resentment,
 chance shall drop an unperceived
 of lead on silver-plate, when made
 hot, by eating a hole through in an
 The refiners took the advan-
 of these disputes, and lead is used
 scourge to purify silver from any
 base metals, which silver, in her
 abroad, might have contracted.—
 further evidential proof, that sugar
 the cause of this evil, we would beg
 to ask those who object to punch,
 whether they do not find an aversion to
 meats, confectionary ware, and
 to jellies, pies, and tarts, when
 sweetened? That sugar has been
 of qualities unfriendly to our
 constitution, may be deduced from an
 ration left on record, above a cen-
 ago, by Dr. WILLIS *. Another
 instance is no less true than extra-
 ordinary: the grocers, who handle the
 are subject to a complaint, call-
 ing them the grocer's itch, which
 is in malignancy any leprous com-
 we have seen, and which often
 prevents them of the use of their hands,
 leaving the business, the malady
 —Does not this carry conviction
prima facie? May we not safely
 draw an inference, if only
 handling sugar we suffer thus, how
 more when taken inwardly so
 ? Also we have remarked, that
 has been often censured for other
 as being extremely pernicious to
 whose nerves have thereby been
 remarkably affected. Tea, as a plant,
 itself an agreeable bitter-flavoured

herb, and as friendly to the constitution
 while it is beneficial to trade, as perhaps
 any ever introduced; that persons of
 a weak constitution should complain
 against it, is no wonder.—But is it the
 tea? or is it not rather their weak re-
 laxed stomachs? and warm water, or
 any other warm liquor, still relaxes
 more. Is not the tea censured for the
 unthinkingness of the maid servant,
 who sees, unconcerned, the finest par-
 ticles of the water boil away in the
 steam by the hour together, and leaves
 the remainder in the kettle, hard,
 phlegmy, and not fit for use—the mi-
 nute the kettle boils pour the water on
 the tea. But this is not all; is not the
 sugar which is used in this liquor the
 cause of tea being complained of? Leave
 off sugar (we had almost said milk)
 those who found tea disagree with
 them before, will then experience a
 pleasing infusion, grateful to the sto-
 mach. Had not success justified us in
 the prescription, we had not been so
 bold as to recommend it so strongly.
 It is said, strong tea is hurtful to the
 nerves; but every day's experiment will
 convince you, that weak tea, joined
 with sugar, is detrimental. We speak
 not by conjecture; and every one has
 the liberty to make use of these re-
 marks as their own prudence shall dic-
 tate. We did not consider these things
 ourselves so attentively formerly; but
 now are convinced, if sugar was less
 used, no loss would accrue; on the
 contrary, much benefit might be gain-
 ed; or our patients, to whom we have
 recommended the practice, have deceived
 us, who have declared that tea is now
 their delight, as it was before their
 aversion. It is hard for persons to find
 out an agreeable substitute, though they
 wish it, to supply the place of tea, cof-
 fee,

L 11 2

fee,

so much disapprove of things preserved, or very much seasoned with sugar,
 judge the invention of it, and its immoderate use, to have very much contri-
 buted to the vast increase of the scurvy in this late age; for that concrete consists of
 a sharp and corrosive salt, though mitigated with a sulphur, as it plainly ap-
 pears from its chemical analysis; for sugar, distilled by itself, yields a liquor scarce
 equal to aqua stygia; and if you distil it in a vesica, with a great deal of foun-
 tain water poured to it, though the fixed salt will not so ascend, nevertheless a liquor
 comes from it like the hottest aqua vitae, burning, and very pungent †. When,
 therefore, sugar, mixed almost with any sort of food, is taken by us in so great a
 quantity, how probable is it that the blood and humours are rendered salt and sharp,
 consequently scorbutical, by its daily use. A certain famous author has laid the
 foundation of the English consumption on the immoderate use of sugar amongst our country-
 men. I know not whether the cause of the spreading scurvy may not also be rather
 derived.

† Rum.

fee, chocolate, &c. which hurt them, not considering that sugar is one cause for its disagreeing. It was said to Cæsar, beware of the Ides of March: we say to persons subject to scorbutic complaints, and weakness of stomach, *beware of sugar*. That in the West Indies, where it is the immediate product, it may be necessary; but there it may become a serious matter of enquiry, whether the belly-aches they labour under may not be traced to the free use of sugar * (as much as to the pans) which is a greater and a different sort

of acid than is produced by the lemon, pine, or any other fruits. Let no one hastily imbibe the opinions of another without first weighing well the arguments, circumstances, &c. together, and drawing the inference from their own reason and observation; and not to take an ingredient out of their usual diet because it is said to be bad, but when they find it is so.

*Mount-Rose, on Surry
side of Westminster Bridge.*

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXII. ON GAMING.

MY ideas are commonly exercised and employed in pursuit of subjects that may tend to obviate vice, soften our cares, and advance harmony amongst mankind; yet I cannot tell how it happens, but it is evident, that all the schemes hitherto thought of to effect these valuable ends, have proved fruitless and ineffectual. The plans and propositions we hold out to man, by which he might live easy, happy, and honourable to himself, are much less powerful than the allurements he meets with to lead him from them, and gratify his passions, which are usually too enormous and corrupt to be controlled, and the ravages they commit in the mind are too great to listen to the cool and permanent plan of felicity laid down by virtue and honour.

Vice is an irresistible precipice, from whence it is extremely hard to recover ourselves, that profligate instinct we give way to, hurries us from pleasures to vices, from vices to crimes, and from crimes to destruction: the advances to wickedness are rapid and powerful; the gradations back again to virtue, irksome, slow, and feeble. We may presume to conclude, that the extravagance of a man's passions is proportioned to the nature of his education, and the instructions bestowed on him in his youth, which is a most important and critical season, because a foundation is then laid for much misery or much happiness: a sound education,

and good examples, with a proper sense of religion, will enable us to combat and avoid those perplexities which our errors and a wrong conduct are continually bringing on us. That superior species of happiness, for which we ought to contend, is made easy to obtain by the acquisition of learning, wisdom, and religion. There is a pleasure even in the labour and pains we are at to acquire mental accomplishments, and the trouble we take to enrich our capacities, is abundantly made up to us when we taste of the fruit it produces. It is true wisdom, not that which constitutes our contempt for puerile amusements of the age, which are only the offspring of stupidity, folly, and vice; and, indeed, amongst our capital errors, I look upon our choice of amusements to be one of the greatest, and as the passion for pleasures is the most lasting, and fixes itself the firmest in the mind, so the care to adopt those which are innocent and harmless, ought to be one of the most important concerns of life.

But since there are some species of amusement which contribute more to advance the cause of vice and profligacy than others; it may not be proper to single out that which has the worst effects on our conduct, but to point out some of its ill consequences, and to expose it to the contempt and detestation it deserves.

* Rum, the spirituous article used in punch, as drawn from sugar, is a powerful acid, and new rums are known to be productive of bad consequences in the India islands.

GAMING, we may safely affirm, is most pernicious of all amusements to society, for it is agreed, that no vice amongst us hath so effectually destroyed our good qualities, or so absolutely increased and confirmed our vices: another most unhappy consequence attending Gaming, is, that having once plunged into it, the scales to quitting it are almost insurmountable.

There are some vices in our nature, the description and representation of which would shame and terrify us from the practice of them; but this, though most pernicious, seems also to be best calculated to attach us; and the methods taken to lessen its destructive consequences have proved ineffectual; neither is there any prospect of remedy, because it is a vice for which our laws have not provided any moral punishment; and this is a great defect in politics, since a man is condemned to die for those crimes which he is most prone to commit.

People are sometimes struck with the punishments we bestow upon the wicked: of Lying, Swearing, Envy, Fraud, but *Gaming*, which produces all these, has the advantage to lie quiet, unobserved, and commonly free from punishment; a Gamester is sure never to repent his error and folly till he loses his estate, which is paying pretty high for the discovery. However, we will never treat it as an amusement which includes Knavery, Passion, Lying, &c. because these are its attendants; but put it upon the construction it will bear, and examine what charms there can possibly be to make it preferable to innocent mirth and good conversation; in a friendly company especially, I have a loss to know from what cause the inclination for Gaming proceeds: to me a loss of time would be speaking so favourably of it, particularly with respect to CARDS in private company; because it is much if there be any amusement amongst them to whom ill success and loss of money is insupportable. Besides, cards put an end to all conversation, and sometimes to friendship; they promote anxiety, raise, and inflame our worst passions, which were dormant, and ruffle and disturb the senses, which appears by fits, obstinacy, or anger; where-

as conversation refines the understanding, and gives those who excel in it an opportunity of gratifying so laudable a desire.

In fine, *Gaming*, instead of advancing good humour, cheerfulness, and fellowship, seems to be its greatest enemy; so that in its most favourable light it is certainly a most pernicious, heedless, and unwarrantable amusement: the circumstance of winning or losing money is not to be looked on with indifference, people sometimes go beyond honesty to accomplish the former, but the latter is sure to produce anger, uneasiness, and rage. The Marquis D'Argent, in his *Chinese Spy*, gives the following excellent satirical description of cards: "The stage is a green table; and the principal agents that do business in the scene with the players, are small pieces of pasteboard, painted on one side with magic figures, which raise very surprising commotions in them. But they do not produce the same effects on every one of the players, some they enliven with a gay and smiling countenance, and others they deject with a gloomy and sullen air. The main point of skill in the science arises from having certain pieces of pasteboard rather than others. The Annals of the British Monarchy mention a great number of citizens who either hanged, shot, or drowned themselves, for not having successfully excelled in this science. This play is also a kind of civil war, wherein almost always the weakest beats the strongest, and wherein boldness is often more necessary than prudence. Sometimes also timidity succeeds, and courage fails: this spectacle is again divided into two branches, playing for little, which makes the scene diverting, and playing deep, which forms a scene of affliction; in the one, the parties are discomposed; in the other, ruined. It is scarce possible to paint these scenes to the life. I shall only say, that an infernal fury torments the actors; some beat themselves, and tear their clothes, others break and dash the stage and scenery in pieces, and devour or commit to the flames those very magic figures that torment them, with the most horrid imprecations. There are other consequences, too dismal to mention."

Thus, under the disguise of ignorance about our customs, our ingenious author ridicules the folly and absurdity of

of *Gaming*. He makes it a matter of astonishment, that men who pretend to reason should lie, blaspheme, cheat, and bring themselves and families to destruction, by the mixing and comparing together a few bits of paper, by which a fortune may be won or lost. The idle habit of *Gaming* brings with it a number of others, which would otherwise be dormant, and invisible: it is to the mind like the plunging of a stone in

a pool of water, which is sure to rise and bring the mud up to the surface: that vacuity of the mind which is filled up with useful contemplation, of course the harbinger of mischief, folly, and wickedness. And, when discovers a forwardness and thirst for *Gaming*, throws out a sure indication of a weak superficial mind, disposed to be employed in the most degrading and unworthy pursuits.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE GOOD-NATURED HUSBAND.
A CHARACTER.

THERE cannot be a more good-natured husband than Uxander; he is so extravagantly fond of his *Liberia*, so charmed with the beauties of her person, and so enraptured with her engaging behaviour, that he is never happy but when he is either carrying her into public places to be admired, or filling his house with friends to admire her. Whenever he has company at home, or meets his friends abroad, he goes about from one to the other, and says, "Did you ever see so fine a creature? Is not she a picture? Am not I a fortunate fellow to have such a delicate piece of flesh and blood in my possession?" His friends all flatter his vanity, though they laugh heartily at his folly. They extol her to the skies, and wonder how he insinuated himself into her affections. Uxander smiles with an air of self-satisfaction, and answers, "The dear creature, to be sure, saw something in me which struck her; I don't know how to account for my felicity."

Liberia is, indeed, a very fine woman; majestically tall, and delicately formed: she has very regular features, bright eyes, and a blooming complexion. In short, she has charms sufficient to draw admiration wherever she appears, and she is not in the least displeased with it. Like an obedient wife, in compliance with her husband's passion for seeing her admired, she gives him all the pleasure she can in his own way, by suffering his friends to take a thousand pretty innocent freedoms with her before his face. He, like a good-natured soul, sits by, and with the greatest complacency of countenance,

hugs himself, to think what a jewel a woman he possesses, receiving every compliment paid to her person as a compliment to his own taste. He is so wise so good-natured, that he does not insist upon going in parties of pleasure with her, when she hints a desire that his company should be excluded from them; he is satisfied that she will be admired, whether he is with her or not, and is therefore extremely easy on those occasions.

Liberia, when Uxander first married her, having had a sober education, under the direction of very prudent parents, was as good as she was beautiful; but by losing her own amiable qualities, and being connected with a husband's, she became less and less strict in the performance of the jugal duties; and at this present time, in her fifth connubial year, though quite so bold, brazen, and abandoned as *Lady H——*, cares as little for her husband, and abuses his bed with few corrections from her conscience. With her ladyship's liberal disposition she possesses also her exquisite ingenuity, and makes poor Uxander believe, that she is increasing his family with a beautiful offspring, that she is a saint of the first order. He has, it is true, frequently surprised her in situations which appear to him very sanctified, but she has always art enough to clear herself from unfavourable constructions.

Had *Liberia* fallen into the hands of a man of sense, she would have been, in all probability, an excellent play wife, and would have been distinguished for her conjugal virtues, but not having a very elevated

ing, and being wedded to a man has a very weak one, she was easily drawn into indiscretions; when once a man begins to be indiscreet, she is fair way to be infamous.

No man (the Roman satyrift says) ever execrably flagitious on a sudden; the highest flights of villainy are led by gradual deviations from rectitude. To this assertion we may add, a woman was ever eminently incontinent, till after frequent violations of the law of chastity.

Liberia, by the extravagant fondness for her husband, being soon intoxicated with the fumes of adulation, soon grew adherent to him; and though she was over-burthened with wisdom, she had sagacity enough to know, that she was linked to as foolish a fellow as she existed; and that she might, with little dexterity, make a most comely cuckold of him. Dazzled with

the lustre of her charms, he is totally blind to the errors in her conduct; and while she is admired by the world, gives himself no kind of concern about them.

Liberia was, at first, rather cautious in her deportment, and circumspect in her carriage before those with whom she intrigued; but she soon grew so emboldened, by her husband's excessive easiness about the management of her amours, that she now makes her assignations before his face, and talks with as much familiarity to her gallants in his presence, as if he was absent. Liberia is now, indeed, grown so thoroughly assured of Uxander's extreme good-nature, and facility of disposition, that she keeps a charming fellow constantly in the house with her, and frequently contrives to enjoy the exquisite pleasures arising from stolen endearments without even being suspected of conjugal infidelity.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. CURSORY THOUGHTS ON HOPE.

HOPE! thou best of heaven's gifts! When the gloom of distress gathers around me, let me never know want of thy all-cheering ray. But I never want thy presence?—When I consider the perpetual change of nature, I am ready to hope my sufferings have their change. I see the rudest storm succeeded by the gentlest calm; the fullness of night by the glimpse of dawn, and the thick gathered clouds dispersed by a breath, clearing the expanse of firmament. The distresses of nature are thus changed to cheerfulness. It is frequently with man. The blast of fortune subsides into the calm of patience; the heart-oppressive weight is dispersed by the ray of hope—expectation, and our congregated sorrows are eased by a shower of tears. Our afflictions, like envenomed wounds, bear with them an antidote to their own sting. That when I consider the changes of life, Hope is always my companion. The wheel of life being in constant rotation, is the cause as some de-

scend others ascend. And if I am on the lowest spoke—I may reasonably expect to be higher. At any rate, I cannot be lower than the lowest. As the sun does not stop in its meridian glory, but continues declining until it is entirely set, and leaves no trace of its course, let not the man who has reached the pinnacle of his ambition exult—but rather fear his approaching decline, which soon may end, and not leave a trace of his having so gloriously existed.

I have always thought Hope was the gale of our life, which fills the sails of our bark, and prevents its laying as a hulk on this sea of troubles. Another reason why I am not without its comforts, is, reflecting that every man hath his different course. How then can the gale be propitious to us all at one time? While it is adverse to me, others are sailing to their desired port. Hope then whispers me—despair not! to-morrow the wind may change so as to waft you to the port of your desire.
W.

A N E C D O T E.

The celebrated *Voltaire*, in his *Treatise on Toleration*, says, "Take notice of the Royal Exchange in Lon-

don, a place more venerable than many courts of justice, where the representatives of all nations meet for the benefit of

of mankind: there the Jew, the Mahometan, and the Christian, transact business together, as though they were all of the same religion, and give the name of infidels to none but *bankrupts*: there the Presbyterian confides in the Anabaptist, and the Churchman depends on the affirmation of the Quaker. At the breaking up of this pacific and free assembly, some withdraw to the syna-

gogue, and others to the bottle: man goes and is baptised in a tub; that man has his son circumcised and causes a set of Hebrew words the meaning of which he is an stranger) to be mumbled over the infant: others retire to their churches and there wait the inspiration of heaven, with their hats on; and all satisfied."

THE WOMAN OF FEELING. AN INTERESTING STORY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IN books, whether moral or amusing, there are no passages more captivating, both to the writer and reader, than those delicate strokes of sentimental morality, which refer our actions to the determination of Feeling. In these, the poet, the novel-writer, and the essayist, have always delighted. I imagine, however, there is much danger in pushing these qualities too far; the rules of our conduct should be founded on a basis more solid, if they are to guide us through the various situations of life; but the young enthusiast of sentiment and Feeling is apt to despise those lessons of vulgar virtue and prudence, which would confine the movements of a soul formed to regulate itself by finer impulses. I speak from experience; with what justice, you shall judge, when you have heard the little family history I am going to relate.

My niece, Emilia —, was left to my care by a brother whom I dearly loved, when she was a girl of about ten years old. The beauty of her countenance, and the elegance of her figure, had already attracted universal notice; as her mind opened, it was found not less worthy of admiration. To the sweetest natural dispositions, she united uncommon powers, both of genius and of understanding; these I spared no pains to cultivate and improve; and I think I so far succeeded, that in her eighteenth year Emilia was inferior to few women of her age, either in personal attractions, or in accomplishments of the mind. My fond hopes (for she was a daughter to me) looked now for the reward of my labour, and I pictur-

ed her future life as full of happiness of virtue.

One feature of her mind was strong and predominant; a certain delicacy and fineness of Feeling, which she had inherited from nature, and which her earliest reading had tended to encourage and increase. To this standard, she was apt to bring both her own actions and the actions of others; and allowed more to its effects, both in praise and blame, than was consistent either with justice or expediency. I sometimes endeavoured gently to combat these notions. She was not always logical; she was always eloquent in their defence; and I found her more confident on their side, the more I obliged her to be their advocate. I preferred, therefore, being silent on the subject, trusting that a little more experience and knowledge of the world would naturally weaken their influence.

At her age, and with her feelings, it is necessary to have a friend. Emilia had found one at a very early period. Harriet S — was the daughter of a neighbour of my brother's, a few years older than my niece. Several branches of their education the two young ladies had received together; in these the superiority lay much on the side of Emilia. Harriet was no wise remarkable for fineness of genius or quickness of perception; but though her acquirements were moderate, she knew how to manage them to advantage; and there was a certain avowal of her inferiority, which conciliated affection the more, as it did not claim admiration. Her manners were soft and winning, like those of

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her sentiments as delicate and refined; there seemed, however, less of nature in both.

Emilia's attachment to this young man I found every day increase, till at last it so totally engrossed her, as rather to please me. When together, their conversation was confined almost entirely to each other; or, what politeness forced upon them to bestow upon others, they considered as a tax which it was fair to pay as much as possible. The world, which they applied indiscriminately to almost every one but themselves, they seemed to feel as much as happiness in being secluded from; and its laws of prudence and propriety they held as the invention of cold and selfish minds, insensible to the rights of Feeling, of sentiment, and of friendship. These ideas were, I believe, much strengthened by a correspondence that occupied most of the hours (not many indeed) in which they were separated. Against this I ventured to remonstrate, in a jocular manner, to Emilia; she answered me in a tone so serious, as convinced me of the danger of so romantic an attachment. My discourse on the subject grew inensibly warm; Emilia at last burst into tears, and I apologized for having, I knew not how, offended her. From that day forth, though I continued her letter, I found I had ceased to be her friend.

That office was now Harriet's alone; she only wanted some difficulty to make it closer, some secret to be enclosed with some distress to alleviate. This an opportunity soon after presented itself. Harriet became enamoured of a young gentleman of the name of Marlow, an officer of dragoons, who came to the country on a visit to her father, with whom he had been acquainted at college. As she inherited a considerable fortune, independent of her expectations from her father, her match was a very favourable one for a young man who possessed no reputation but his commission. But, for that reason, the consent of the young man's relations was not to be looked for. After some time, therefore, of a secret and secret attachment, of which Emilia was the confidante, the young man married without it, and trusted to the common relentings of parental affection, to forgive a fault which could

not be remedied. But the father of Harriet remained quite inexorable; nor was his resentment softened even by her husband's leaving the army; a step which, it was hoped, might have mitigated his anger, as he had often declared it principally to arise from his daughter's marrying a soldier.

After some fruitless attempts to re-instate themselves in the old gentleman's affections, they took up their residence in a provincial town, in a distant part of the kingdom, where, as Harriet described their situation to Emilia, they found every wish gratified in the increasing tenderness of one another. Emilia, soon after, went to see them in their new abode; her description of their happiness, on her return, was warm to a degree of rapture. Her visit was repeated, on occasion of Harriet's lying-in of her first child. This incident was a new source of delight to Emilia's friends, and of pleasure to her, in their society. Harriet, whose recovery was slow, easily prevailed on her to stay till it was completed. She became a member of the family, and it was not without much regret on both sides, that she left, at the end of six months, a house, from which, as she told me, the world was secluded, where sentiment regulated the conduct, and happiness rewarded it. All this while I was not without alarm, and could not conceal my uneasiness from Emilia; I represented the situation in which her friend stood, whom prudent people must consider as having, at least, made a bold step, if not a blameable one—I was answered rather angrily, by a warm remonstrance against the inhumanity of parents, the unfeelingness of age, and the injustice of the world.

That happiness which my niece had described as the inmate of Harriet's family, was not of long duration. Her husband, tired of the inactive scene into which his marriage had cast him, grew first discontented at home, and then sought for that pleasure abroad which his own house could not afford him. His wife felt this change warmly, and could not restrain herself from expressing her Feelings. Her complaints grew into reproaches, and rivetted her husband's dislike to her society, and his relish for the society of others. Emilia was, as usual, the confidante of her friend's distress; it was now increased by a lingering

gering illness, into which she had fallen after the birth of her second girl. After informing me of those disagreeable circumstances in which her Harriet was situated, Emilia told me she had formed the resolution of participating, at least, if she could not alleviate her friend's distress, by going directly to reside in her house. Though I had now lost the affections of my niece, she had not yet forced me into indifference for her. Against this proposal I remonstrated in the strongest manner. You will easily guess my arguments; but Emilia would not allow them any force. In vain I urged the ties of duty, of prudence, and of character. They only produced an eulogium on generosity, on friendship, and on sentiment. I could not so far command my temper as to forbear some observations, which my niece interpreted into reflections upon her Harriet. She grew warm on the subject; my affection for her would not suffer me to be cool. At last, in the enthusiasm of her friendship, she told me I had cancelled every bond of relationship between us; that she would instantly leave my house, and return to it no more. She left it accordingly, and set out for Harriet's that very evening.

There, as I learned, she found that lady in a situation truly deplorable: her health declined, her husband cruel, and the fortune she had brought him wasted among his companions at the tavern and the gaming-table. The last calamity the fortune of Emilia enabled her to relieve; but the two first she could not cure, and her friend was fast sinking under them. She was at last seized with a disorder which her weak frame was unable to resist, and which, her physicians informed Emilia, would soon put a period to her life. This intelligence she communicated to the husband in a manner suited to wring his heart for the treatment he had given his wife. In effect, Marlow was touched with that remorse which the consequences of profligate folly will sometimes produce in men more weak than wicked. He too had been in use to talk of Feeling and of sentiment. He was willing to be impelled by the passions, though not restrained by the principles of virtue, and to taste the pleasures of vice, while he thought he abhorred its depravity. His conver-

sion was now as violent as before. Emilia believed it sincere, because confidence was natural to her, and the effects of sudden emotion her favourite system. By her means a thorough union took place between Mr. and Mrs. Marlow; and the short while she survived, was passed in that luxury of reconciliation which more than restates the injurer in our affection. Harriet died in the arms of her husband, and, by a solemn adjuration, left Emilia the comfort of him, and the care of her children.

There is, in the communion of sorrow, one of the strongest of all connections; and the charge which Emilia had received from her dying friend, her daughters, necessarily produced freest and most frequent intercourse with their father. Debts, which his former course of life had obliged him to contract, he was unable to pay; the demands of his creditors were more peremptory, as, by the death of his wife, the hopes of any pecuniary assistance from her father were cut off. In the extremity of this distress, he communicated it to Emilia. Her generosity relieved him from the embarrassment, and gave him that further assistance which is formed by the gratitude of those we oblige. Mean while, the exertions of that generosity, she suffered considerable inconvenience. The world was loud, and sometimes cruel, in its censure of her conduct. I tried once more by a letter, with all the art I was master of, to call her from the labyrinth in which this false sort of virtue had involved her. My endeavours were vain. I found that sentiment, like religion, its superstition and its martyrdom. Every hardship she suffered she accepted as a trial, every censure she endured as a testimony of her virtue. As my poor deluded niece was so entangled in the toils which her own imagination and the art of Marlow had spread for her, that she gave to the dying wish of Harriet the romantic interpretation of becoming the wife of her widow and the mother of her children. Her heart bleeds while I foresee the consequences! She will be wretched, her Feelings ill accommodated to her weakness! Her sensibility will aggravate that ruin to which it has led her, and the world will not even afford the

distresses which the prudent may
 be, and the selfish will deride,
 let me warn, at least, where I can-
 remedy. Tell your readers this
 sir. Tell them there are bounds
 and which virtuous feelings cease to

be virtue; that the decisions of senti-
 ment are subject to the control of pru-
 dence, and the ties of friendship subor-
 dinate to the obligations of duty.

I am, &c.

LEONTIUS.

POPIISH RITES AND CEREMONIES.

(Continued from our Magazine for August page 362.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

ACCORDING to promise, I now
 conclude my correspondence with
 on the subject of the absurd and
 ous rites and ceremonies of the
 ch of Rome, by transmitting some
 ks relative to one of their most so-
 religious duties; the observance
 ich, we shall find enforced by pains
 enalties for omission, and the con-
 nces of which to civil society, are
 alarming than all the rest. Your
 a place to these observations, as
 ave done to my former communi-
 s, will entitle you to the thanks of
 candid protestant, and more espe-
 to those of, sir,

Your most humble servant,

THEOPHILUS.

Bridge, Oct. 3, 1780.

ON CONFESSION.

branch of religious policy what-
 so well calculated to promote the
 al interest, and to favour the am-
 views of the priesthood, as *Au-*
Confession; that is to say, the
 enjoined by the Romish church on
 ions of every rank, and of both
 after they have attained the age
 years, to confess their sins to
 and friars, authorised by the
 to hear their Confessions, to order
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 pound for crimes, to grant in-
 ces, and at discretion to pro-
 what their credulous penitents
 to be, a full and perfect absolu-
 remission of their sins.

institution, like many others,
 into the Christian system, many
 er its purity had been contami-
 by designing, selfish men, is
 on a wilful misinterpretation of
 following passages in scripture:
For ever sins ye remit, they are re-
to them, and whose soever sins

ye retain, they are retained, St. John;
xx. 23. Confess your faults one to an-
other, St. James, 1st epist. xx. 16.
 From the first of these texts, they pre-
 tend a power derived from the apostles,
 and lodged in the popes their succes-
 sors, from whom they receive it as his
 delegates, to pardon sins. But whoever
 reads the gospel with that attention
 which its sacred character ought to
 command, will be astonished at the
 abuse of this passage by the Romish
 priests. It was undoubtedly a power
 given by Christ to the chosen twelve,
 after his crucifixion, when he appeared
 to his disciples; it was limited to them,
 and could not be conferred by mortals
 on each other. It was the immediate
 act of God, not of man, and therefore
 could not be transferred from the
 apostles, or be handed down by them
 to posterity. With respect to the pas-
 sage in the Epistle of St. James, it cer-
 tainly means no more than to recom-
 mend a pious practice of conversing
 together on religious topics, and in
 such conversations, acknowledging to
 each other generally, the omission, or
 neglect of some religious duty, or the
 commission of some faults repugnant to
 the principles of the Christian religion.
 Such friendly intercourses and commu-
 nications of each others sentiments are
 kept up to this day amongst devout
 Protestants, but they extend no further
 than to general acknowledgements of
 the frailty of human nature, the force
 of the passions, the cares, concerns, and
 temptations of the world, which distract
 their thoughts, and occasion neglects of
 the duties of religion, or violations of
 the ordinances of God. These errors
 they piously bewail to each other, im-
 parting their resolutions to amend their
 lives, and imploring for each other, the
 assistance of the Holy Spirit; but they

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never imagine it can be in the power of any person upon earth to absolve them from their sins, much less to compound by means of certain corporal punishments, or by pecuniary commutations.

However, absurd as it may seem, auricular Confession has been made the corner-stone of the Romish church, and has been the chief instrument of its temporal power and wealth. It has founded, and subverted kingdoms; it has erected, and endowed abbeys, monasteries, and convents; it has deprived heirs of their estates, widows of their jointures, and orphans of their bread. It has deposed and murdered princes, disgraced and banished statesmen, defeated generals and admirals; fomented tumults and insurrections of the people; and sown discord, division, and implacability in private families. In a word, it has been productive of every evil in human society, that the most fertile imaginations could conceive, or the most daring or dexterous hands could execute. It remains now to unfold by what means.

Secrecy is the basis of security and safety to states, as well as to individuals; our ignorance of the thoughts and actions of our neighbours is the bond of peace; and blindness to our own future destiny constitutes our chief felicity. All this harmony which links together the great chain of civil society, and connects private families intimately, has been frequently broken, and often totally destroyed, by auricular Confession in Roman Catholic countries.

As Confession is a duty strictly enjoined to all persons professing the Romish religion, after they are seven years of age, and it is accounted a mortal sin to omit it, we may fairly conclude, that it is a solemn rite duely observed, at the stated seasons appointed by the church, and these occur frequently in the course of the year. Some go to Confession on all holidays or festivals, others every month, but none ought to dispense with it any longer than three months.

To begin then, with children; it is but too well known how unguarded most people are in the recesses of domestic life, with respect to their conversation before their children, and often in the hearing of their servants; from children and servants, therefore, the minister and less important secrets of

families may be acquired by an auricular confessor; and it is to be remembered that in every Roman Catholic family, whether in England or elsewhere, there is always a priest or friar upon a footing of strict intimacy; and generally speaking, he is the confessor to some part, if not to all the family. Now let us suppose, this, or any other person, privately acquainted with our thoughts, natural disposition, temper, and views, is it not apparent that such a person will have a very great advantage over us, and be enabled to bias our thoughts, words, and actions, more or less in his own favour, turning them to his own benefit, either for the gratification of his own passions, or for promoting his own worldly interest, as well as that of the fraternity to which he belongs. The influence such a person will have over every branch of a family will be proportioned to the degrees of understanding they possess, and to their attachment to the forms of godliness; that is to say, to the external rites and ceremonies of the church. The weak and credulous will be awed by superstitious apprehensions of punishments which they can escape by no other means but pecuniary commutations. And how easy it is for a confessor without revealing a confession, to insinuate upon the foible or reputed sin, which they know the master or mistress of a family are most addicted to, and insinuate in conversation the means of atonement: thus offerings are made to the shrines of particular saints in charge belonging to particular priests, who at convenient times they remove, and money is put into strong boxes, in which they have the keys. Thus the members of masses are paid for; the abbeys and monasteries have been enriched formerly; and thus the society of the Jesuits, whose order almost monopolized the profitable business of confession, grew so immensely rich, that they became the envy of all the other religious orders, by whom they were detested than by the Protestants. It would fill a volume to enter into the detail of the innumerable ways of enriching money by Confessions. The confessions of brothers and sisters, the disclosure of children to their parents; the confession of servants, all turn to account; for there are but three species of penance

listened for common offences: corporal chastisement, mortifications, or humiliations, and commutations. The first has been almost totally exploded, owing to the shameful and scandalous abuses made of it, in the pleasing chastisement of beautiful women. The second, which consists in ordering the penitent to fast certain days, and for a certain time, those days when he might otherwise have feasted, or to repeat a certain number of prayers, and be secluded from society, is seldom in use, unless poverty precludes the administration of the third.

The poor must fast, weep, and pray, the rich for their sins must amply pay."

In time of Lent, and the Ember weeks, when the Roman Catholics are obliged to fast, the confessors, who know the inclinations of their penitents, are ever ready to remind such as wish to gratify their appetites, that indulgences may be purchased: in Roman Catholic countries, notices are put upon the chapel doors of convents to inform the people, that plenary indulgences are to be had there; which is easily to be understood. The popes from time to time, have granted a dispensing power to the communities of mendicant friars, by which they are allowed to give full indulgence to any person who applies for it, at their convents, for a certain number of days, to neglect the duties enjoined by the church; nay, some go so far as to maintain, that these indulgences extend to atonement for any sins they may commit. To be entitled to this remission of sins, or allowance to eat meat in Lent (if it be only confined to such innocent transgressions) money or rich presents in silver, gold, or jewels, are offered at the shrines of the blessed virgins, or of some saint, at the altar of the chapel, and the friars at proper times receive and apply them to the subsistence of their fraternity, and the support of the convent.

However, if the evils were confined within these narrow limits, the peace and harmony of society would not be endangered. A great deal of money might be expended in a manner commendable, it will be said, is applied to the purposes of maintaining the peace of inoffensive people. Yet, when generally considered, this is a public

evil, for they are useless members of a state, who might have contributed to its defence, or its improvement, by their valour or their labour.

But it is in the gratification of the other passions that we are to search for the great mischief that has been done to society, by means of auricular Confession.

Ambition has, in all ages and countries, been the predominant passion of the clergy; but it has more particularly prevailed amongst the Romish priests and monks, from the time that the bishop of Rome assumed sovereign powers, and became the fountain and dispenser of ecclesiastical dignities, accompanied with princely revenues. Emperors and kings professing the Romish faith, having been always either absolutely dependants on the popes, or influenced by them, Confession has ever been the instrument of promotion in the Romish church, and remains so to this hour. Accordingly, we find the confessors of Romish kings and their ministers raised to the prelacy, and often to the sovereign pontificate. History teems with the bloody records of the wars and persecutions fomented and carried on by ambitious priests, thus promoted through the intrigues of Confession. They have made themselves masters of the state secrets, and of the dispositions of the several courts of Europe, and formerly became the arbiters of their conduct. Whenever the arm of secular power grew too strong for them, they held it lawful to cut it off, and all the designs of monarchs and statesmen being discovered by the crafty management of their confessors; depositions, excommunications, and assassinations of princes, were the consequence, as often as they opposed the general interests of the church, the emoluments of certain religious orders, or the aggrandisement of particular priests. The Annals of England, before the Reformation, and of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, furnish an amazing number of tragical events to support this assertion; but it must be acknowledged, that the power of the Romish priesthood in political affairs has greatly declined since the suppression of the pernicious order of the Jesuits; that fraternity, as we before observed, almost monopolized the business of Confession, at every court; indeed, they totally ingrossed it, and the last

last blessed effect of it was seen in the attempt to assassinate the late king of Portugal, and bring about an entire revolution in that kingdom; happily for mankind, the discovery of that conspiracy, and of some practices of a similar nature in France, which likewise proved abortive, occasioned the dissolution of their order; but the sensible pontiff, who had the courage to suppress them, the late pope, could not escape their vengeance, being poisoned by one of their agents.

The subversion of states, and dethroning of sovereigns, being no longer in the power of confessors, and those with whom they were connected, let us consider the evils produced in society by Confession, at present. These regard the manners of the people, and the concerns of domestic life. We need not go back to the memoirs of Father Gerard and Madame Cadeire, we have only to inspect the authentic accounts given us by modern travellers of the dissipated voluptuous manners of the gay cities of France and Italy. To what are we to attribute the unrestrained infidelity of married women, the extravagance of criminal intrigues, and the lascivious lives of cardinals, bishops, abbés, priests, and monks; but to Confession. Much has been said of the secrecy of the father confessors, but this is a mere farce, for nothing can be more easy than to reveal the substance of a Confession by hints, without an absolute relation of the whole. Ladies in all Roman Catholic countries are watched to Confession by those who have designs upon them, and there is no difficulty in knowing by the same vigilance who are their confessors. A bribe in this case may induce the holy fathers to inform the gallant if there is a probability of success, without revealing a Confession, if they go no farther.

As to the confessors themselves, it cannot be denied that they have the door thrown open to the gratification of their own vicious inclinations, when they are made acquainted with the frailties of their female penitents. He, who knows that the beautiful object of his desires has defiled her husband's bed, or committed incest with her brother, will take no denial. But, even supposing that they who thus acquire the most intimate knowledge of

the thoughts and actions of mankind were to make no bad use of it; the very practice itself is the foundation of immorality. With women Confession is a palliative remedy; it quiets their consciences; for as often as they repeat the pleasing sin, absolution is at hand, and they rest perfectly satisfied with their conduct. Even common prostitutes in Roman Catholic countries go regularly to Confession, and pay a part of the wages of iniquity to the church for absolution. As to the men, when we consider how few in the present time, can be elevated notions above the vulgar, when we observe how much they are under the influence of the women, may fairly conclude, that two thirds of them, in all the polite Roman Catholic world, take the same spiritual opiate as the ladies, to quiet the qualms of conscience. There can be little doubt about the matter, with respect to the whole tribe of *Cicisbeos* and *petit-maitres*, the former are the inseparable companions of confessors.

To conclude; as the chief design of these remarks on the errors of Penitential is to guard the weak part of our species against the artful delusions of its priests, it may not be improper to add, the general questions which are asked at Confession, from which it may be guessed what kind of sins fall most under the cognisance of the confessor, and for which they compound money, and most readily grant absolution. In all the churches, and in the chapels belonging to the convents, there are boxes somewhat like the boxes, called Confessionals, in which the father confessors sit; in the middle of these boxes, there are small doors, suitable to the height of a person kneeling; the father confessors open, and hear the Confession of the penitent, who kneels outside. But persons of rank, and families in good circumstances, are privately confessed at home.

The confessor being in his Confessional, and the penitent ready, proceeds in this form. "Who are you? What is your age, what your rank, and your situation in life, are you married or single?" Answers being obtained, he proceeds, "What have you done that you want to confess?" Here the penitent mentions the sin. Then the confessor asks these interrogations—"In what

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London Mag. Oct.^r 1780.



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you commit this sin? What were the instruments with which you committed it? With whom did you commit it? In what manner? How often have you repeated the same? If with one, or more persons, with whom?"—

A short story shall serve as a key to the interrogatories.—The Jesuits used to oblige their scholars to confess themselves on every holiday. On one of these days, it so happened that the fathers at the college at St. Omers, in Flanders, who were appointed to hear the Confessions, neglected their duty, and several of the scholars were kept on their knees a considerable time in the church, when they wanted to pursue their amusements. At length, they thought of the following stratagem: saying that a certain young lady had spent three or four hours every

week at the confessional with the father rector, and observing a lady in a veil in the church, they dispatched one of their body to inform the father that Madam ——— waited for him. Their applications before, to be confessed, were in vain—the fathers were engaged in profound meditation (on the bowling-green) but now the pious rector came in great haste, and perceiving the lady at a distance, he dismissed the boys with a benediction, telling them, "he knew already what they had to say, that they had only some scholars faults to confess, not worth a formal absolution." The boys immediately flew to their sports, blessing God as they went, that they had not so many sins to confess as Madam ———; for if they had, he would not have made an end of confessing them all till the next day.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

History of the Proceedings of the Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779, and continued on Saturday, July the 8th, 1780. Being the SIXTH and last Session of the Fourth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 422.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 1.

Earl of Shelburne, who had desired the House might be summoned for the next day, made the following motion: "That a memorial be presented to his majesty, in which it should be shewn, that he would be gratified to order the proper officers to deliver to the House, copies of his majesty's proclamation, published in the London Gazette on the 18th (see our Monthly Chronicle for April, page 186) suspending the trade between Holland and Great Britain, and depriving that republic of all the privileges and advantages she enjoyed under those treaties. Also copies of all memorial, letters, and other papers, that have passed between the States General and his majesty's ministers on that subject. Together with all answers, and other correspondence with the neutral northern powers and his majesty's ministers, from the 1st of May to the present time." (See State Papers in our Magazine for June, p. 260.)

The great purposes to the nation that this war intended to answer, were explained and enlarged upon by the noble earl, in a speech, replete with political knowledge. The chief points insisted upon were, that the ministry were highly culpable for

the seizure of the Dutch admiral and his convoy, which step had alarmed all the neutral powers, and engaged them to enter into a confederacy, to preserve the freedom of navigation and commerce, a confederacy that would be productive of injurious consequences to Great Britain. That a precipitate suspension of all the treaties subsisting between the States General and this country, and depriving the Dutch of all the privileges and benefits they enjoyed by those treaties, was a measure neither founded in wisdom, equity, nor common honesty. And, that the bad conduct of administration had been such, as compelled the only ally of Great Britain, the Empress of Russia, to become an ally of France, by publishing a declaration, to which other powers were invited to accede, which must effectually cut off from us the means of carrying on the war. His lordship censured the Empress of Russia's declaration, as introducing a new maritime code, in direct violation of the established law of nations, and seemed to think it ought to be resented by Great Britain, as an absolute breach of neutrality. In order to enforce the importance of continuing in amity with the Dutch, his lordship mentioned a sentiment of his late majesty—That Holland and England were man

man and wife; they might scold, but they must not part. In fine, he gave it as his opinion, that an administration which had brought us into so deplorable a situation, ought to be removed; and the more readily to effect this, he wished his majesty, in imitation of Charles II. and Queen Anne, would come in *cognito* to the House, and hear their debates on the misconduct of his ministers.

Lord Stormont rose to oppose the motion, and to contradict unsupported assertions, by stating matters of fact to the House. With respect to Holland, he said, that the States General had been early apprised of the unprovoked war commenced against this country, and had been cautioned in the mildest terms against granting any assistance directly or indirectly to our enemies: they were reminded of the treaties subsisting between the two countries, and of the natural connection between them; but they were not called upon to furnish the succours stipulated by treaties till Spain had joined with France against Great Britain; and then, instead of giving any answer, or remaining decisively neutral, they supplied France and Spain with naval stores, contrary to the faith of treaties, and to the law of nations.

No answer was given to the representations of our minister, a man of the greatest abilities, and for whom the Dutch in general have a great veneration; immediate answers were given to the French minister's memorials, and the French faction in Holland bore down our court. In this case, what was to be done, but, when the dagger was furnished to the enemy, to stop the blow; this was done in the seizure of Admiral Byland and his convoy. And when it was found that no answer could be got as to the stipulated succours, what was done by the declaration, but to tell Holland, that as she thought herself no longer bound by treaties, England could not continue a treaty of alliance on such unequal terms, but must place them on the footing of a neutral nation.

As to Russia, he extolled the empress to the skies, compared her to our Elizabeth, called her the bright star of the north, said it was her interest to be the ally of England, and did not doubt her friendly intentions; but would not say any thing positive as to the views of that court.

In regard to the difficulties of this country, he allowed that she had a weight upon her enough to sink her, but he relied on the bravery and spirit of the people to surmount them.

When he wished the force of this country to be treble by land and sea, in a former debate, he had not said he could make it so; but to use the words of the Corsican Manifesto, he meant to say, that if he could command the thunder bolt, he would direct it against our enemies.

Lord Camden supported the motion, and declared that the Dutch, by the treaty of 1674, had a right to carry naval stores. He insisted, that the seizing Admiral Byland's convoy was an act of hostility, which violated the treaties on our part with the public, and had caused the loss of our natural ally. Ministers that could act so violently, under the present circumstances, the nation, ought not to hold their office twenty-four hours.

He remembered when he was Attorney General in the last war, and Lord Camden was minister, in the height of British prosperity, and when Holland was all but ruined, he had cautioned him against too rigorous denunciations of the Dutch ships seized for carrying stores to the enemy; for he did much the claim we had long assumed to interrupt the commerce of neutral powers. He said it would some day draw on the vengeance of all the neutral powers of Europe.

This Lord Camden maintained was the case, the ministry by their impetuosity had laid the basis of a confederacy of the northern powers against Europe, Holland, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, to oblige Great Britain to submit to a new maritime code, or she must go to war with these powers.

Lord Sandwich in reply, acknowledged that Lord Camden had pleaded power for the States General, and had cried that his own country better than any person had ever heard before on the subject. The short and plain question was, whether we were to covet the friendship of Holland and patiently suffer her to give assistance to our enemies; or whether we should stand up with spirit, and stand up in our own defence. We had been patient, he said, too long. The French and the Spaniards depended on the Dutch for stores, and without them could not equip their fleets. The Dutch fleet had been kept in Cadiz for years, and their ships taken by Sir Rodney, instead of having stores, ought to have had, to the value of £500,000, had not to the amount of 500l. on board.

The Duke of Grafton, notwithstanding these arguments in support of the necessity of seizing the Dutch convoy, in a review of all the treaties, and in comparing the conduct of the ministry with the letter of the treaties, he maintained that Great Britain had violated the treaty of 1674.

Earl Mansfield took great pains to show that we had not the slightest ground to apprehend any inimical designs from Holland, and with respect to the Dutch, he proved the necessity, and found the stopping naval supplies going to the Dutch. As to the motion, he considered it improper, because it could not be

popular assembly, on what grounds the whole sole prerogative it was, declared made peace with any power, till after events took place; for the crown alone competent to judge of the rectitude of transactions, from the knowledge it possessed of the dispositions of the several powers.

Duke of Richmond acknowledged that the prerogative of the crown to declare war, or make peace, but he did not admit it had a power to break treaties, or interrupt the operation of them; and he said, when parliament was sitting, it was to be consulted on such important subjects which were proper objects for debate.

Earl of Shelburne closed the debate with remarks upon what had been thrown out by the ministry, and their friends in the House of Commons. To show that he was not an enemy to the Dutch, he called it dishonouring to them to break the commercial treaty of 1713, and also the political treaty, by which they obliged themselves to furnish succours by sea and land, in case Great Britain should be attacked by a foreign enemy, which they now absolutely refused: but he said we were not in a condition to enforce treaties by a war. As to Russia, he said that the ministry showed the ignorance of the views of that court, as was done of those of France and Spain, by using the same language of deceitful feigning that they had held before those powers declared open hostilities. His lordship declared that he was tired of the contest, and that an appeal might not be made to the people against administration, and warned of the fatal consequences of irritating the people. However, he prophesied, that the ministry would not be able to deceive the people much longer. At a late hour of the night, the motion was rejected by 62 yeas against 52.

On the same day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS several resolutions of the Committee on the Address, and of Supply, were passed, and a message from his majesty, in which a vote of credit was delivered by Lord George Gordon, who moved for referring it to a Committee of the whole House. This was opposed by Lord George Gordon, who declared that he would not vote any new grant or supply until the ministry and his servants gave satisfaction to the grievances of the people, and to the late innovations in favour of the House of Commons, and the shameful abuses complained of in the expenditure of the public money. The House divided upon the question, 39 yeas, and then the committee reported the next day.

Friday, June 2.
This was the disgraceful day, on which the House of Commons was assailed by a lawless mob, and the civil

power, by the mismanagement of the Middlesex and Westminster justices of the peace, was found to be insufficient to protect parliament in the exercise of their duty.

A day, in which such a general consternation took place in the House of Commons, which sat many hours after the Lords had adjourned, and such a dastardly timidity, that forgetting their own dignity, no man had the presence of mind, the good sense, or the courage to move the commitment to the Tower of one of their own members, who had been guilty of a shameful breach of privilege, in bringing to their doors a mob, who filled the Lobby, and deprived them of the liberty of dividing upon a question. Had they committed Lord George Gordon that evening, when the Guards came from the Savoy, in all probability, most of the horrid scenes of fire, plunder, bloodshed, and of the executions, afterwards, for those crimes, would have been prevented. Be it remembered, that when the House of Commons committed Crosby the Lord Mayor of London, and Alderman Oliver to the Tower, both for a breach of privilege, there was a mob waiting all the time of the debate, and threatening mischief, yet none ensued, when they saw the House had the resolution to commit them. We gave so full an account of the proceedings of the mob, from the commencement to the conclusion of the riots, in our Monthly Chronologer for June, page 282, that it is unnecessary to resume the subject; we shall therefore only take notice, that at a very late hour, the House did divide upon the question put by Lord George Gordon, for going immediately into a committee upon the Protestant petitions, when there were 182 votes for postponing it to another day, to 9 for bringing it on directly; and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, June 3.

EARL Bathurst, President of the Council, moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to give directions that effectual prosecutions may be carried on against the authors, abettors, and instruments of the outrages committed on Friday last in Old Palace-Yard, the Guildhall, Westminster, and other places, and on the houses and chapels of foreign ministers." After some observations from *The Duke of Richmond*, on the lenity shown to the rioters in Scotland last year, against whom no prosecutions had been ordered, though they had proceeded to the same outrages, the address was unanimously ordered.

Lord St. John moved for an address to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House copies of the last letters from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Admiralty, except only such papers as might be deemed to convey

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convey improper intelligence to the enemy."

The Earl of Pembroke seconded this motion, and urged the expediency of having these papers, because it was evident some of the officers in the fleet had misbehaved in the last action, and while it remained unknown who were the guilty persons, a general imputation rested on all, very injurious to the characters of those who had done their duty. His lordship read a letter from an officer in the fleet, expressly declaring, that Admiral Rodney had not been well supported, and that he was greatly dissatisfied with the condition of the fleet, its want of stores, &c.

Lord Sandwich opposed the motion, on account of the impropriety of bringing such papers before the House, and informed their lordships, that Admiral Rodney had not mentioned any officer by name, either in praise or censure, except the commander of a frigate, appointed to watch the motions of the enemy, and not engaged in the action, him he had commended. His lordship said, he was rather surprised at this, as he knew from other hands, that Captain Bateman was under arrest; and he assured the House, that orders were gone from the Admiralty Board to Sir George Rodney, for him to try and punish the guilty on the spot. Upon a division, the motion was rejected by 42 *Non-contents* to 16 *Contents*.

The Duke of Richmond now produced a bill for a constitutional reformation, and moved that it should be read the first time. The explanation of the plan took his grace near two hours, and in the course of his speech he promised to publish it, if the bill should be rejected. It chiefly respected the elections for representatives in the House of Commons. He considered the boroughs in the present state of things as the instruments of ministerial corruption; and thought it a great hardship that the right of voting should be confined to 210,000 persons, when there are 1,621,000 males in England and Wales; he therefore proposed that parliament in future should be annually elected, that every man born an English subject, and being 21 years of age, should have a right to vote. The sixteen peers for Scotland to have their seats in the House of Lords made hereditary in their families, and the other Scotch peers to be made capable of being created peers of England. There were a great many other inferior regulations in the bill.

Lord Stormont declared his intention to vote against the bill, because it was dangerous to attempt innovations in the constitution, we all know it is excellent in its present form, but we cannot tell what it would be when altered.

The Duke of Richmond's friends wished him to withdraw the bill; but as he chose to have it read once, after that was done, the House, according to the forms of parliament, being in possession of the bill, it could not be

withdrawn; and *Lord Stormont* moved it be rejected; and the question being put it was thrown out without any division.

Tuesday, June 6.

The Earl of Radnor pointed out the impropriety of proceeding upon any public business while the tumults subsisted, and the House was surrounded by the militia. There was no precedent, he said, upon the lordships journals of any act being done under such circumstances; and therefore he hoped they would postpone all business, until they might be supposed to be under the influence of an armed force.

Lord Ravensworth informed the House that a desperate mob was in the streets, and that they were going to both Houses of Parliament, and the members could not get to them without endangering their lives, upon which account he thought it advisable to hold a conference with the Commons, on the means of saving the people, by taking their petitions for immediate consideration.

The Earls Batbursi and Mansfield proposed of a conference, or of doing any business under the impression of compulsion from a mob, and a letter being read sent by *Sandwich* to *Lord Mansfield* (who was Speaker, the Chancellor being ill) acquainting the House that *Lord Sandwich* had been stopped, insulted, and wounded in his way to the House, their lordships adjourned that day, and the next day they further adjourned to the 19th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday, June 6.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great numbers assembled in the streets; Westminster being the passages leading to the house being guarded with soldiers, above 200 members had the courage to attend their duty, but they came armed.

Mr. Buller made the following resolutions.

1. That it is a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of parliament to insult, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that House.

2. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages committed, to discover the authors, promoters, and abettors thereof.

3. That an humble address be presented to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the Attorney-general to commence and carry on prosecutions against persons as are, or may be taken into custody charged with destroying the property, breaking into the houses and churches, and attacking the persons of the reigning ministers."

4. And that his majesty would be pleased to order compensation to be made to foreign ministers, and others, who had been injured by the rioters, and that his majesty, that the House will make good the same."

These resolutions were carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Burke then made a severe speech on conduct of ministers, in not taking proper measures to collect the civil power in order to prevent the mischief that had happened; he bewailed in the most pathetic manner, the deplorable situation of parliament, a bludgeoned mob waiting for them in the streets, and a military force with bayonets fixed at their doors, to guard freedom of debate.

George Savile spoke to the same purpose; at length, General Conway moved, that as soon as the present tumults subsided, which are now subsisting, the House proceed to take into consideration the petitions from many of his majesty's Protestant subjects.

Lord George Gordon pressed the naming a day, and said, the people would disperse knowing for a certainty, on what day should receive satisfaction. After a useful debate, and intelligence received of conflagrations in the city, the House adjourned. The next day the committee upon an examination of Lord George Gordon's advertisement, by which the people were illegally assembled in St. George's-street. They also examined the door-keepers of the House, respecting the tumults in the Lobby, on Friday the 2d inst. and afterwards broke up.

Friday, June 8.

The Speaker, attended by upwards of forty members, which number constitutes a House, sat on the chair, and immediately, *The Lord Advocate for Scotland*, after expatiating on the honors of the two preceding days, showed expediency of adjourning till public tranquillity should be restored. Accordingly he made an adjournment till Monday the 19th, which he hoped they should all meet in, which motion was carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 19.

BOTH Houses being met, his majesty (expected by the public) came to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne, the usual solemnity, sent for the Commander in Chief of the army, upon whose appearance, with their majesties, at the bar, his majesty made the following most gracious speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
THE outrages committed by bands of ruffians and abandoned men, in various parts of this metropolis, broke forth with violence into acts of felony and treason, had overturned all civil authority, and threatened so directly the immediate subversion of all legal power, the destruction of all order, and the confusion of every order in the state, that I found myself obliged, by

every tie of duty and affection to my people, to suppress, in every part, those rebellious insurrections; and to provide for the public safety, by the most effectual and immediate application of the force entrusted to me by parliament.

"I have directed copies of the proclamations issued upon that occasion to be laid before you.

"Proper orders have been given for bringing the authors and abettors of these insurrections, and the perpetrators of such criminal acts, to speedy trial, and to such condign punishment as the laws of their country prescribe, and as the vindication of public justice demands.

"Though I trust it is not necessary, yet I think it is right at this time, to renew to you my solemn assurances, that I have no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent constitution in church and state, the rule and measure of my conduct; and I shall ever consider it as the first duty of my station, and the chief glory of my reign, to maintain and preserve the established religion of my kingdoms, and, as far as in me lies, to secure and to perpetuate the rights and liberties of my people."

After the king left the House, an address of thanks was moved by the *Duke of Dorset*, expressing the strongest approbation of the measures taken to suppress the late riots. The motion was seconded by *Lord Dudley Ward*, who expressed his sense of the wisdom and lenity shown by his majesty upon this occasion.

The Duke of Richmond objected to some parts of the address, which was as usual, a reverberation of the speech: in his opinion, an immediate application had not been made of the force entrusted to his majesty by parliament; his grace likewise doubted the absolute necessity there was for making use of the military; if the magistrates had done their duty, the civil power would have been sufficient; and as upon their failure the military came too late, it could not be said, that immediate relief had been given to the subjects in the hour of their greatest distress. His next object of censure was the conduct of the Commander in Chief of the army, for the letters he sent to Colonel Twissleton, who commanded the military force in the City, ordering him to disarm the citizens, who had taken up arms, and formed themselves into associations, for the defence of their lives and properties. These letters he considered as a violation of the constitutional right of Protestant subjects, to keep and bear arms for their own defence.

Lord Amherst replied, that what he had done was in consequence of a representation from the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen to the Privy-council, that the mob had got possession of various kinds of arms, and

among the rest, of firelocks, with which they were doing great mischief, and desiring that the military might be ordered to take them from the rioters, but no passage in his letters could be construed to mean, that the arms should be taken away from the associated citizens, who had very properly armed themselves for the defence of their lives and property.

Earl Batburs stated the difference between the right of bearing arms for personal defence, and that of bodies of the subjects arraying themselves, without a commission from the king; the latter he declared to be unlawful.

The Duke of Manchester called upon the Lords in administration to inform the House how long the town was to be surrounded by a military force; concurred with his grace of Richmond in opinion, that the deliberations of parliament could not be said to be carried on with freedom, while an army was almost at their doors; and wished to know if at that moment they were under the government of martial law, or the law of the land.

Earl Talbot besought the House to be unanimous in their address, that foreign countries might know, that the House really disapproved, and condemned those outrages which had brought upon us a national disgrace never to be defaced.

Earl Mansfield now made an excellent speech, which, as it explained the law, and may serve as a rule of conduct upon any similar emergency, we shall give at large, and nearly in the words of the learned lord.

To prevent any misrepresentations going forth to the public concerning the late proceedings, he said, he thought it his duty to state to the House what is the law of the land, and to declare that every thing that had been done for the suppression of the late riots had been done not by virtue of the royal prerogative, but exactly in conformity to the law of the land, and all the proceedings he maintained must be justified or condemned by the law of the land. No command from the king, no order from the privy-council, can make that lawful which is not so by the law of the land. Neither can the military plead any such command or order for acts of violence not authorized by law; they cannot be tried for them by a court-martial, they are accountable to the laws of their country.

There are circumstances in which there is no distinction between the civil and the military man. Such was the present case; a banditti, a numerous mob, proceeding by a regular plan, on a sudden grow too powerful for the civil magistrates and the peace officers under them; under a specious pretext of religion, they proceed to acts of felony and treason, subversive of all government; they set open prisons, burn down houses, attack

courts of justice, and public offices, no way concerned in the bill in question. For my own part, said his lordship, it happened by accident that I never attended while the bill was before the House; I never opened my lips about it: I say by accident, because as there was no opposition, and I had other duty, I was not in the House when it was passed. But my opinion is well known; I have always thought it agreeable to the laws of God, and of nations, to suffer every man to enjoy religious toleration; I have expressed it upon many occasions in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, and have supported the Methodists, when they have been obliged to prosecute persons for disturbing them in their worship.

As to this bill, if an abuse has been made of it, if the Roman Catholics do not confine themselves to educating their own children at home, instead of sending them abroad, which was more detrimental, but will undertake to educate Protestant children, some step may be taken to alter the bill, and prevent it; the wisdom of parliament will provide for that; the Romish schools may be registered, and the number of their children and returns be made to the bishop of every diocese. It may also be made criminal in them to undertake the education of Protestant children; but this is a matter of consideration for another day.

His lordship then stated, that in cases of rebellion, or of such insurrections of the people, wherein felony or treason is actually committing or committed, every man has a right to interfere, to suppress or prevent it. His lordship then described various acts of felony and treason committed by the mobs, such as pulling down and setting fire to houses, breaking open prisons, attacking the bank, &c. all of which amounted to levying war against the king's person and government; and he particularly dwelt upon insurrections, to oblige the legislature to repeal laws enacted, or to enact any laws by compulsion, as acts of high treason.

The conclusion he drew was, that in these cases any subject, whether civil or military, has a right to apprehend and seize the offenders; and if he cannot, he may proceed to the extremest violence; he may put them to death; and this is the law of the land; the military therefore did not act by the prerogative of the crown, but by the law of the land.

The address was then voted *unanimously*.

The Duke of Richmond next moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the two letters from *Amherst* to *Colonel Twissleton*, dated the 12th and 13th, to be laid before the House.

Lord Amherst said, there was a third letter to the Lord Mayor, explanatory of the

1780.

which he desired might be added, with the Duke's permission, to the motion.

The Duke replied, that he had no objection, he never meant to do things by halves, that letter had not come to his knowledge, or he should have noticed it. The motion for the three letters was then carried.

Earl Bathurst, after mentioning the many bad consequences that might happen to the Sheriff, jailors, &c. from the releasing of prisoners of different denominations by the mob from the several prisons, and also some inconveniences to the prisoners themselves, moved, that the judges be ordered to prepare a bill to indemnify the sheriffs, &c. for the consequences of the late release of the prisoners by the riotous mob, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

The same day in the House of Commons, Lord Beauchamp moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech, &c. which was seconded by Mr. Macdonald, and voted unanimously.

But before the question was put, Colonel Barré, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Fox, and Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, severally, censured administration for neglect, in not calling forth the civil power in time, and for employing the military too late.

No reply was made to the first charge, but Mr. Jenkinson, Secretary at War, gave a satisfactory answer to the second. When the debate began, and the apprehensions of individuals increased, so many applications were made from different quarters for military aid, that there were not regulars sufficient in and about London to supply half the demands for assistance, so that effectual relief could not be sent till the regiments of militia arrived in the country.

Mr. Burke made a very warm speech against the unknown authors, abettors, and instruments of the riots, and vindicated the

principles of the bill complained of, which, he said, ought not to be repealed, to gratify the wishes of a fanatic, lawless mob.

Lord North, on the contrary, thought as the public tranquillity was restored, the petitions of the Protestant subjects ought to be taken into serious consideration; and he moved, that the House should proceed upon them the next day, which was agreed to.

His lordship then delivered the following message from his majesty. "I am commanded by his majesty to acquaint this House, that he has caused Lord George Gordon, a member of this House, to be apprehended, and committed for high treason."

An address was moved, and carried, to thank his majesty for communicating the reason for which Lord George Gordon was apprehended and committed, and such members as are privy-counsellors were ordered to present the same.

The Sheriffs of London attended the House with a petition from the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying a repeal of the bill in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Wilkes disapproved the petition, and said it was brought in, after many of the members of the court had left it, imagining all the business was over. He expressed himself likewise against a total repeal of the act, because an amendment seemed to him to be all that was required by the Associations.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded this idea, and was severe upon Mr. Bull for having smuggled this petition through the court.

Mr. Bull in his defence said, the business was transacted openly, and that both the aldermen knew it was to come on. The petition was brought up, and ordered to be laid on the table.

(The conclusion of the business of the Session in our next.)

curious Account of the Eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS, which happened in the Month of August, 1779.

from SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON's Letter to Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society; published in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXX. Part I. for 1780.—See our Review of that Vol. in our last Magazine, P. 426, wherein we promised this Account.

(Embellished with a View of the Eruption.)

THE Honourable Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Naples, where he usually resides, has recently obliged the Royal Society, of which he is a member, with a description of the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, enriched with his learned remarks upon this branch of Natural

Philosophy; to these he refers in his letter, and then gives the following account of the last, which was the greatest eruption since the year 1767.

"On Thursday the 5th of August last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, I perceived from my villa at Paufilipo in the bay of Naples, from whence I have a full view of Vesuvius (which is just opposite, and at the distance of about

about six miles in a direct line from it) that the volcano was in a most violent agitation; a white and sulphureous smoke issued continually and impetuously from its crater, one puff impelling another, and by an accumulation of these clouds of smoke, resembling bales of the whitest cotton, such a mass of them was soon piled over the top of the volcano as exceeded the height and size of the mountain itself at least four times. In the midst of this very white smoke, an immense quantity of stones, *scoriae*, and ashes were shot up to a wonderful height, certainly not less than two thousand feet. I could also perceive, by the help of one of Ramsden's most excellent refracting telescopes, at times, a quantity of liquid lava, seemingly very weighty, just heaved up high enough to clear the rim of the crater, and then take its course impetuously down the steep side of Vesuvius, opposite to Somma. Soon after a lava broke out on the same side from about the middle of the conical parts of the volcano, and having run with violence some hours, ceased suddenly, just before it had arrived at the cultivated parts of the mountain above *Portici*, near four miles from the spot where it issued. During this day's eruption the heat was intolerable at the towns of *Somma* and *Ottaviano*, and was likewise sensibly felt at *Palma* and *Lauro*, which are much farther from Vesuvius. Minute ashes, of a reddish hue, fell so thick at *Somma* and *Ottaviano*, that they darkened the air in such a manner, that objects could not be distinguished at the distance of ten feet. Long filaments of a vitrified matter like spun-glass were mixed and fell with these ashes; and the sulphureous smoke was so violent that several birds in cages were suffocated, the leaves of the trees in the neighbourhood of *Somma* and *Ottaviano* were covered with white salts very corrosive. At the same time, an extraordinary globe of smoke, of a very great diameter, was distinctly seen by many of the inhabitants of *Portici*, to issue from the crater of Vesuvius, and proceed hastily to the mountain of *Somma*, against which it struck and dispersed itself, having left a train of white smoke, marking the course it had taken: this train I perceived plainly, as it lasted some minutes, but I did not see the globe itself.

"A poor labourer, who was making faggots on the mountain of *Somma* lost his life at this time, and his body not having been found, it is supposed that, suffocated by the smoke, he must have fallen into the valley from the craggy rocks on which he was at work and been covered by the current of lava that took its course through that valley soon after. An ass, that was waiting for its master in the valley, left it very judiciously as soon as the mountain became violent, and arriving safe home gave the first alarm to this poor family. It was generally remarked that the explosions of the volcano were attended with more noise during this day's eruption than in any successful ones, when most probably the mouth of Vesuvius was widened, and the volcanic matter had a freer passage.

"Friday, August the 6th, the fermentation in the mountain was violent; but about noon, there was a loud report, at which time it was supposed, that a portion of the little mountain within the crater had fallen. At night, the throws from the crater ceased, and proceeded evidently in two separate mouths, which emitted red hot *scoriae*, and in different directions, formed a most beautiful almost continual fire-work.

"On Saturday, August the 7th, the volcano remained much in the same state; but, about twelve o'clock at night, its fermentation increased greatly. The second fever-fit of the mountain may be said to have manifested itself at this time. I was watching its progress from the mole of *Naples*, which afforded a full view of the volcano, and had been a witness to several glorious pictures of effects produced by the reflection of deep red fire, which issued from the crater of Vesuvius, and mounted into the midst of the huge clouds, where a summer storm called a *Tropea*, came suddenly, and blended its heavy clouds with the sulphurous and fiery ones, which were already like the other mountains, piled over the top of the volcano; at this moment, a train of fire was shot up to an immense height, casting so bright a light that the smallest objects could be easily distinguished at any place within miles or more of Vesuvius.

"Sunday, August 8. Vesuvius was quiet till towards six o'clock

ing, when a great smoke began to
 her again over its crater, and about
 hour after, a rumbling subterraneous
 was heard in the neighbourhood
 the volcano; the usual throws of red
 stones and *scoriae* began, and in-
 creased every instant. I was at this
 time at *Pausilipo*, in the company of
 several of my countrymen, observing
 with good telescopes the curious phe-
 nomena in the crater of Vesuvius,
 which, with such help, we could distin-
 guish as well as if we had been actually
 seated on the summit of the volcano.
 The crater seemed much enlarged by
 the violence of last night's explosions,
 and the little mountain no longer
 appeared. At about nine o'clock, there
 was a loud report, which shook the
 houses at Portici and its neighbourhood
 to such a degree as to alarm their inha-
 bitants, and drive them out into the
 streets; and, as I have since seen, many
 windows were broken, and walls
 cracked by the concussion of the air
 from that explosion, though faintly
 felt at Naples. In an instant a foun-
 tain of liquid fire began to rise, and
 gradually increasing, arrived at so
 great a height as to strike every one
 who beheld it with the most awful as-
 tonishment. I shall scarcely be credited
 when I assure you, Sir, that, to the best
 of my judgment, the height of this
 enormous column of fire could not be
 less than three times that of Vesuvius
 itself, which rises perpendicular near
 1000 feet above the level of the sea.
 The puffs of smoke as black as can possi-
 bly be imagined succeeded one another
 rapidly, and accompanied the red hot,
 vapour, and liquid lava, inter-
 mingling its splendid brightness here and
 there by patches of the darkest hue.
 In these puffs of smoke, at the
 moment of their emission from the
 crater, I could perceive a bright, but
 electrical fire briskly playing
 in zigzag lines. The wind was
 light and though gentle, was sufficient
 to carry these detached clouds or puffs
 far from the column of fire,
 and a collection of them, by degrees,
 formed a black and extensive curtain
 over it; in other parts of the sky it
 was perfectly clear, and the stars were
 visible. The fiery fountain of so gi-
 gantic a size, upon the dark ground
 mentioned, made the most glo-
 rious contrast imaginable, and the

blaze of it reflected strongly on the
 surface of the sea, which was at that
 time perfectly smooth, added greatly to
 this sublime view. The liquid lava,
 mixed with stones and *scoriae*, after
 having mounted, I verily believe, at
 the least ten thousand feet, was partly
 directed by the wind towards Ottaiano,
 and partly falling almost perpendicu-
 larly, still red-hot and liquid, on
 Vesuvius, covered its whole cone, part
 of that of the mountain of Somma, and
 the valley between them. The falling
 matter being nearly as vivid and in-
 flamed as that which was continually
 issuing fresh from the crater formed with
 it one complete body of fire, which
 could not be less than ten miles and an
 half in breadth, and of the extraordi-
 nary height abovementioned, casting a
 heat to the distance of at least six
 miles round it. The brushwood on
 the mountain of Somma was soon in a
 blaze, which flame, being of a different
 tint from the deep red of the matter
 thrown out of the volcano, and from
 the silvery hue of the electrical fire, still
 added to the contrast of this most ex-
 traordinary scene. The black cloud
 increasing greatly bent once towards
 Naples, and seemed to threaten this fair
 city with speedy destruction, for it was
 charged with electrical matter, which
 kept constantly darting about it in
 strong and bright zigzags, just like those
 described by *Pliny* the younger in his
 letter to *Tacitus*, and which accompa-
 nied the great eruption of Vesuvius
 that proved fatal to his uncle. This
 volcanic lightning however, as I parti-
 cularly remarked, very rarely quitted
 the cloud, but usually returned to the
 great column of fire towards the crater
 of the volcano from whence it origi-
 nally came. Once or twice, indeed, I
 saw this lightning fall on the top of
 Somma, and set fire to some dry grass
 and bushes. Fortunately for us, the
 wind increasing from the S. W.
 quarter, carried back the threatening
 cloud just as it had reached the city,
 and began to occasion great alarms.
 All publick diversions ceased in an
 instant, and the theatres being shut,
 the doors of the churches were thrown
 open. Numerous processions were
 formed in the streets, and women and
 children with dishevelled heads filled
 the air with their cries, insisting loudly
 upon the relics of St. Januarius being
 immediately

immediately opposed to the fury of the mountain: in short, the populace of this great city began to display its usual extravagant mixture of riot and bigotry, and if some speedy and well-timed precautions had not been taken, Naples would, perhaps, have been in more danger of suffering from the irregularities of its lower class of inhabitants than from the angry volcano.

"After the column of fire had continued in full force near half an hour, the eruption ceased all at once, and Vesuvius remained sullen and silent. After the dazzling light of the fiery fountain, all seemed dark and dismal, except the cone of Vesuvius, which was covered with glowing cinders and *scoriae*, from under which, at times, here and there, small streams of liquid lava escaped, and rushed down the steep sides of the volcano. In the parts of Naples nearest Vesuvius, whilst the eruption lasted, a mixed smell, like that of sulphur, with the vapours of an iron foundry, was sensible, but near to the mountain that smell was very offensive.

"Whilst we had been enjoying in perfect safety, a scene so glorious and sublime as perhaps may have never before been viewed by human eyes, at least in such perfection; the unfortunate inhabitants of the other side of the mountain of Somma, particularly at Ottaiano and Caccia-bella, were involved in that dark and sooty cloud which formed so proper a back ground to our bright picture, and were pelted with stones and *scoriae* of lava; but I shall presently give you a particular description of their truly distressful situation, just as I had it from many of the poor sufferers themselves, when I visited that part of the country a few days after this eruption.

"Monday, August the 9th, about nine o'clock in the morning, the fourth fever-fit of the mountain began to manifest itself by the usual symptoms, such as a subterraneous boiling noise, violent explosions of inflamed matter from the crater of the volcano, accompanied with smoke and ashes, which symptoms increased every instant. The smoke was of two sorts, the one as white as snow, and the other as black as jet. Presently such a tremendous mass of these accumulated clouds stood over Vesuvius as seemed to threaten

Naples again, and actually made the mountain itself appear a mole-hill. This day's eruption was similar to that of Thursday, but many degrees more violent. Some stones, thrown near as high as those of last night, fell on the mountain of Somma, and set fire to the brush-wood with which it is covered, but there being little wind, and that westerly, the volcanic matter rose and fell in a more perpendicular direction, and Ottaiano did not suffer by this day's eruption; but most of the inhabitants of the towns on the borders of Vesuvius fled to Naples, alarmed by the tremendous clouds and the loud explosions. We remarked that several large stones, after having mounted to an immense height, formed a parabola, leaving behind them a trace of white smoke that marked their course: some burst in the air greatly like bombs, and others fell into the valley between Somma and Vesuvius without bursting; others again burst into a thousand pieces soon after their emission from the crater; they might very properly be called volcanic bombs. Upon the whole, this day's eruption was very alarming; until the lava broke out, about two o'clock, and ran three miles between the two mountains, we were in continual apprehension of some fatal event. It continued to run about three hours, during which time every other symptom of the mountain-fever gradually abated, and at seven o'clock at night all was calm. The air this night for many hours after the eruption was filled with meteors such as are vulgarly called falling stars; they shot generally in an horizontal direction, leaving a luminous trace behind them, but which quickly disappeared. The night was remarkable for fine, star-light, and without a cloud. This kind of electrical fire seemed to be harmless, and never to reach the ground, whereas that with which the black volcanic cloud of last night was pregnant appeared mischievous, like the lightning that attends a severe thunder storm, as we should undoubtedly have experienced, had the eruption continued longer, and the cloud spread over Naples.

"Tuesday, August the 10th, Vesuvius was quiet.

"Wednesday, August the 11th, about six o'clock in the morning, a fifth and last fever-fit of the mountain

came on, and gradually increased. About twelve o'clock it was at its height, and very violent indeed, the explosions being louder than those that attended the former eruptions. (In all other respects the appearances described by Sir William are the same as on the days when the eruption was mildest.)

Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th of August, Vesuvius continued to smoke considerably, and at times eight explosions were heard, like cannon at a great distance; but there have been no more throws from its crater, nor any streams of lava from its flanks since Wednesday.

On Saturday, August the 14th, I was accompanied by Count Lamberg, imperial minister at this court, to Ottaiano and Caccia-bella, the district which had been most severely affected by the heavy and destructive shower of volcanic matter from the crater of Vesuvius on Sunday the 8th. After having passed the town of Somma we began to perceive, that the effect of the fiery shower, which had fallen in its neighbourhood, had affected the leaves of the trees and vines, which we found still more parched and shrivelled in proportion as we approached the town of Ottaiano, which is about three miles from Somma. At about the distance of a mile from Somma, we began to perceive fresh showers or scoriæ of lava, thinly scattered on the road and in the fields. As we stepped we advanced, we found them of a larger dimension, and in greater abundance. At the distance of a mile and a half from Ottaiano, the soil was almost entirely covered by them, and the leaves of the fruit were either entirely stripped from them, or remained thinly on them, shrivelled and dried up by the intense heat of the volcanic shower.

We found the roof of his Sicilian lord's sporting seat at Caccia-bella damaged by the fall of large and heavy scoriæ, some of which, having been broken by their fall against the roof, still weighed upwards of many pounds. This town afforded us a view nothing but heaps of black lava and ashes, blasted trees, ruined houses, with a few of their scattered remains.
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inhabitants just returned with ghastly, dismayed countenances, to survey the havock done to their tenements and habitations, and from which they themselves had with much difficulty escaped alive the Sunday before. This place, in a direct line, cannot be less than four miles from the crater of Vesuvius.

"We proceeded from Caccia-bella to Ottaiano, which is a mile nearer to Vesuvius, and is reckoned to contain twelve thousand inhabitants. Nothing could be more dismal than the sight of this town, unroofed, half buried under black scoriæ and ashes, all the windows towards the mountain broken, and some of the houses burnt, the streets choked up with ashes (in some that were narrow the stratum was not less than four feet thick) and a few of the inhabitants just returned were employed in clearing them away, and piling up the ashes in hillocks to get at their ruined houses. Others were assembled in little groups, enquiring after their friends and neighbours, relating each others woes, crossing themselves, and lifting up their eyes to heaven when they mentioned their miraculous escapes.

"Some monks, who were in their convent during the whole of the horrid shower, gave us the following particulars, which they related with solemnity and precision.

"The mountain of Somma, at the foot of which Ottaiano is situated, hides Vesuvius from its sight, so that till the eruption became considerable it was not visible to them. On Sunday night when the noise increased, and the fire began to appear above the mountain of Somma, many of the inhabitants flew to the churches, and others were preparing to quit the town, when a sudden violent report was heard, soon after which they found themselves involved in a thick cloud of smoke and minute ashes; a horrid clashing noise was heard in the air, and presently fell a deluge of stones and large scoriæ, some of which scoriæ were of the diameter of seven or eight feet, and must have weighed more than an hundred pounds before they were broken by their fall,
O o o

It has been remarked by the oldest people in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, that in eruptions the volcano is subject to a crisis at noon and midnight, and indeed, by my own observations, I believe that remark to be well founded.

as some of the fragments of them, which I picked up in the streets, still weighed upwards of sixty pounds. When these large vitrified masses either struck against one another in the air, or fell on the ground, they broke in many pieces, and covered a large space around them with vivid sparks of fire, which communicated their heat to every thing that was combustible. In an instant the town, and country about it, was on fire in many parts; for in the vineyards there were several straw huts, which had been erected for the watchmen of the grapes, all of which were burnt. A great magazine of wood in the heart of the town was all in a blaze, and, had there been much wind, the flames must have spread universally, and all the inhabitants would have infallibly been burnt in their houses, for it was impossible for them to stir out. Some who attempted it with pillows, tables, chairs, the tops of wine casks, &c. on their heads, were either knocked down, or soon driven to close quarters under arches, and in the cellars of their houses. Many were wounded, but only two persons have died of their wounds. To add to the horror of the scene, incessant volcanic lightning was whisking about the black cloud that surrounded them, and the sulphureous smell and heat would scarcely allow them to draw their breath. In this miserable and alarming situation they remained above twenty-five minutes, when the volcanic storm ceased all at once, and the frightened inhabitants of Ottaiano, apprehending a fresh attack from the turbulent mountain, hastily quitted the country, after having deposited the sick and bed-ridden, at their own desire, in the churches. Had the eruption continued an hour longer, Ottaiano must have remained exactly in the state of Pompeia, which was buried under the ashes of Vesuvius just 1700 years ago, with most of its inhabitants, whose bones are to this day frequently found under arches and in the cellars of the houses of that ancient city.

We observed, that the tract of country completely covered with a *stratum* of the volcanic matter above-mentioned was about two miles and a half broad, and as much in length, in which space, the vines and other fruit-trees were totally stripped of their leaves

and fruit, and had the appearance of being quite burnt up; but to my great surprise, having visited that country again two days ago (Sept. 29th) I found those very trees, which were apple, pear, peach, and apricot, in blossom again, and some with the fruit already formed, and of the size of hazel nuts. The vines had also put forth fresh leaves, and were in bloom. Many foxes, hares, and other game, were destroyed by the fiery shower in the district of Somma and Ottaiano.

“ On the 18th of September I went upon Mount Vesuvius, accompanied by Lord Herbert and my usual guide. We could not possibly reach the crater, being covered with a thick smoke, so sulphureous and offensive to be counteracted; neither would it have been prudent to have ventured up had there not been that impediment, as it was evident, from the loud reports we heard from time to time, that there existed still a great fermentation within the bowels of the volcano. We therefore contented ourselves with examining the effects of the late extraordinary eruption on its cone, and in the valley between it and the mountain of Somma. The conical part of Vesuvius is now covered with fragments of lava and scoria, which makes the ascent much more difficult and troublesome than when it was only covered with minute ash. The particularity of this last eruption was, that the lava which usually issues out of the flanks of the volcano, forming cascades, rivers, and rivulets of liquid fire, was now chiefly thrown from its crater in the form of a gigantic fountain of fire, which falling in some degree of fusion has, in a manner, cased up the conical part of Vesuvius with a *stratum* of hard scoria on the side next the mountain of Somma that *stratum* is surely more than a hundred feet thick, forming a high ridge. The valley between Vesuvius and Somma has received such a prodigious quantity of lava and other volcanic matter during this last eruption that it is raised, as it is imagined, a hundred and fifty feet or more. Such eruptions as the last would completely fill up the valley, and uniting Vesuvius and Somma form but into one mountain, as they most probably were before the great eruption in the reign of Titus. In the

the whole face of Vesuvius changed. Those curious channels, in which the lava ran in May last, are all buried. The volcano appears to have likewise increased in height; the form of the crater is changed, a great piece of its rim towards Somma being wanting; and on the side towards the sea it is also broken. There are some very large cracks towards the point of the cone of the volcano, which makes it probable that more of the borders of the crater will fall in. The ridge of fresh volcanic matter on the cone of Vesuvius towards Somma, and the thick stratum in the valley, are likewise full of cracks, from which there issues a constant sulphureous smoke that tinges them and the circumjacent *scoriae* andanders with a deep yellow, or sometimes a white tint. These last mentioned cracks, though deep, do not, as we apprehend, pass the stratum formed by the last eruption, and which from its extreme thickness, particularly in the valley, will probably retain a great degree of heat for some years to come, as did a thick stratum of lava that ran into the *fossa grande* (great ditch) in the year 1767.

"The number and size of the stones, or, more properly speaking, of the fragments of lava which have been thrown out of the volcano in the course of the last eruption, and which lie scattered thick on the cone of Vesuvius, and at the foot of it, is really incredible. The largest we measured was in circumference no less than one hundred and eight English feet, and seventeen feet high. It is a solid block, and is much striated; in some parts of it there are large pieces of pure glass, of a brown yellow colour, like that of which our common bottles are made, and throughout its pores seem to be filled with perfect vitrifications of the same sort. The spot where it alighted is plainly marked by a deep impression almost at the foot of the volcano, and it took some bounds before it settled, as is easily perceived by the marks it has left on the ground, and by the stones which it has pounded to atoms under its prodigious weight. When we consider the enormous size and weight of such a solid mass thrown at least a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the volcano, we can but admire the wonderful powers of nature, of which,

being so very seldom within the reach of human inspection, we are in general too apt to judge upon much too small a scale. Another solid block of ancient lava, sixty six feet in circumference, and nineteen feet high, being nearly of a spherical shape, was thrown out at the same time, and lies near the former. This stone, which has the marks of having been rounded, nay almost polished, by continual rolling in torrents, or on the sea-shore, and which yet has been so undoubtedly thrown out of the volcano, may be the subject of curious speculations. Another block of solid lava, that was thrown much farther, and lies in the valley between the cone of Vesuvius and the Hermitage, is sixteen feet high, and ninety-two in circumference, though it plainly appears, by the large fragments that lie round, and were detached from it by the shock of its fall, that it must have been twice as considerable when it was in the air. There are thousands of very large fragments of different species of ancient and modern lava, that lie scattered by the late explosions on the cone of Vesuvius, and in the valleys at its foot; but these three were the largest of those we measured.

"We found also many fragments of those volcanic bombs that burst in the air, as mentioned in the former part of this journal; and some entire, having fallen to the ground without bursting. The fresh red-hot and liquid lava having been thrown up with numberless fragments of ancient lavas, the latter were often closely enveloped by the former; and probably when such fragments of lava were porous and full of air-bubbles, as is often the case, the extreme outward heat suddenly rarifying the confined air caused an explosion. When these fragments were of a more compact lava they did not explode, but were simply inclosed by the fresh lava, and acquired a spherical form by whirling in the air, or rolling down the steep sides of the volcano. The shell or outward coat of the bombs that burst, and of which we found several pieces, was always composed of fresh lava, in which many splinters of the more ancient lava that had been inclosed are seen sticking. I was much pleased with this discovery, having been greatly puzzled for an explanation of this volcanic operation, which was new to me,

and very frequent during the eruption of the 9th of August.

"The phenomenon of the natural spun-glass, which fell at Ottaiano on the 3th of August, was likewise clearly explained to me here. I have already mentioned, that the lava thrown up by this eruption was in general more perfectly vitrified than that of any former eruption, which appeared plainly, upon a nearer examination of the fragments of fresh lava; the pores of which we generally found full of a pure vitrification. and the *scoriae* themselves, upon a close examination with a magnifying glass; appeared like a confused heap of filaments of a foul vitrification. When a piece of the solid fresh lava had been cracked in its fall without separating entirely, we always saw capillary fibres of perfect glass, reaching from side to side within the cracks. The natural spun-glass then, that fell at Ottaiano during this eruption, must have been formed, most probably, by the operation of such a sort of lava as has been just described, cracking and separating

in the air at the time of its emission from the crater of the volcano, and by that means spinning out the pure vitrified matter from its pores or cells the wind at the same time carrying off those filaments of glass as fast as they were produced.

"The most authentic accounts have been received of the fall of small volcanic stones and cinders (some of which weighed two ounces) at *Benevento*, *Foggia*, and *Monte Mileto*, upwards of thirty miles from Vesuvius; but what is most extraordinary (as there was but little wind during the eruption of the 3th of August) minute ashes fell thick that very night upon the town of *Melfredonia*, which is at the distance of a hundred miles from Vesuvius.

"Vesuvius continues to smoke considerably, and we had a slight shock of an earthquake yesterday, so that I do not think, notwithstanding the late eruption having been so considerable, that the volcano has vented itself sufficiently as to remain long quiet."

Naples, Oct. 1, 1779.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XLVII.

MODERN Improvements in the Practice of Physic. By Henry Manning, M. D. 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. boards. Robinson.

AT first sight, it should seem as if this useful collection of authentic information concerning the modern improvements in the art of healing was designed only for the perusal and instruction of the young professors of that art; but upon a thorough investigation, it will be found that mankind in general are interested in it. For, as all mankind are subject to the diseases of which it treats, so all persons, who have had a liberal education, and are thereby enabled to form an opinion on any branch of science, will be highly pleased with a performance which clearly points out the great improvements that have been made in physic and surgery within the last forty years.

Our author considers the age of Boerhaave as a memorable epocha in the history of physic. He informs us, that for several years the authority of this great man remained unquestionable in the schools of medicine; but in proportion as either ingenuity continued to investigate the laws of nature, or accident enlarged the bounds of practical observation, the preceding system respecting both nature and art underwent a partial change (considerable changes would have been less equivocal,

cal, and this is his true meaning). The changes consist in important improvements established and confirmed by the writings and practice of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of our own and other countries, most of whom are still living.

The first volume contains an account of improvements in the treatment of those diseases which fall under the management of physicians. And in order to explain the variations that have taken place in the mode of treatment, the symptoms of every disease are accurately described, and in the progress, crisis, and recovery, or fatal issue; the different effects of the old and new practice are shewn. The variations in the practice of many eminent, living physicians, in the treatment of the same cases are likewise set down, and judicious observations are annexed.

The chapters on the small-pox deserve the attention of all families, as they include preparations for inoculation, the best methods of performing the operation, and the management afterwards. We find that of the volatile tincture of guaiacum, a large quantity as half an ounce in a glass of common water, recommended as a proved medicine in those tormenting diseases, the acute rheumatism, and the gout; and are glad to find that the rational practice of electricity in the chronic rheumatism

...recommended of late years by several
...writers, is confirmed in this work.
The chapter on the scurvy is extremely
...which is the more surprising, as it
...said to be a general disease amongst the
...No distinction is made between
...the sea and the land scurvy. We are indeed
...that the disease is easily and effectually
...by an antiseptic regimen, without the
...of medicines; but if any be required
...the more speedy recovery of the patient,
...bark, elixir of vitriol, infusion of malt,
...the antiscorbutic herbs, are the remedies
...which have proved most successful. It is
...remarkable, that no authorities are given in
...chapter; and the little that is said rests
...on Dr. Manning's assertions, con-
...to the plan of his work. In the hope
...its merits will bring it to a second edi-
...we suggest a hint, that he would en-
...upon the scurvy, and consult some emi-
...writers and practitioners, who, even of
...years, have considered this disease as an
...ing, troublesome, tedious, and often-
...fatal disease.
The palsy is a disorder, the cure of which
...to be attained by internal remedies.
...a number of instances, we are told, con-
...the extraordinary benefit experienced
...electricity.

...attempts have been made within
...thirty years to improve the method of
...the venereal disease. We are in-
...ed, that a radical cure without mercury
...not be depended upon, except in slight
...The manner of administering this spe-
...therefore the grand object. Salivation
...almost generally exploded. The solu-
...of the corrosive sublimate, recommend-
...on the authority of Van Swieten, has
...in celebrity. It has been succeeded
...eck's remedy, which consists of quick-
...extinguished with Gum Arabic, to
...it from salivating. Fumigation is a
...that has been much recommended in
...but it does not meet with great en-
...ment. The most recent proposal for
...of this disease is that of Mr. Clare,
...consists in rubbing a small quantity of
...on the inside of the cheek; by
...means we not only avoid the incon-
...of unktion, but the purgative ef-
...that are often produced by this medi-
...then taken into the stomach.
...leave to remind our readers, that
...notice of this improvement was
...in our simple Review of the first edi-
...Mr. Clare's pamphlet. [See our Ma-
...1779, vol. XLVIII. p. 134.] A
...has just appeared, in which the
...is confirmed by the success attending
...great number of cases; but a small al-
...now recommended by Mr. Clare,
...to rub the mercury on the inside of
...in preference to the cheek. The
...however, still meets with opponents

amongst the profession, but no objection has
...been hitherto published. The following
...query we submit to the faculty. As the dis-
...ease, it is admitted, is taken up into the blood
...by absorption, why should not the specific
...antidote to this poison be introduced in the
...same manner?

In an appendix to his first volume, Dr.
Manning gives a short, distinct account of the
principal remedies which have been intro-
duced; or their use extended, of late years.
Amongst these we find *fixed air*, the medical
virtues of which have been only tried since
the publication of Dr. Priestley's valuable
discoveries on that subject. It has been
of great advantage in putrid diseases, the
ulcerous sore throat, gangrene, pulmonary
consumptions, cachexies, phagedenic ulcers,
diseases proceeding from a weakness of the
stomach, and the stone and gravel. The ex-
tension of the use of the Peruvian bark is
astonishing of late years, its use externally is
now known to be efficacious in many cases.
It has been applied to young children, where
it could not be given as a febrifuge inter-
nally, by means of quilted waistcoats, with
great success.

The second volume contains all the im-
provements that have been introduced into
the surgical art; and as these chiefly re-
spect operations, this volume is more pecu-
liarly adapted to the profession. There is,
however, under the heads of Inflammations
and Abscesses, an observation respecting the
application of fomentations and poultices,
which may be of general use in families.
The common practice is to renew fomenta-
tions and poultices only twice a day, but to
receive all the advantages of such remedies,
the fomentations ought to be renewed four
times a day, and the poultices every second
or third hour at farthest; and both ought to
be applied as warm as the patient can bear
them. Nurses, and other attendants of the
sick, to save trouble, are too apt to let poul-
tices lie upon the affected part ten or twelve
hours; and Dr. Manning observes, that they
then do more harm than good. For so soon
as their heat is dissipated, the moisture kept
up by them, with the evaporation that en-
sues, must render the part much colder than
if it had been only wrapped in flannel, with-
out the use of any such application.

XLVIII. *Letters of Caius, concerning the
Times, in which various Characters are ex-
hibited.* 1s. 6d. Macgowan.

A Collection of political letters, the great-
est part of which have been published in
news-papers, under the signature of Caius.
The first letter is dated May 29th, and the
last August 24th. They are therefore in-
tended to convey to the public the writer's
opinion of the parliamentary transactions be-
tween the date of the first letter and the
rising of parliament, and of what happened
during the tumults in the beginning of June,
together

together with strictures on the conduct of administration, and an attempt to characterise the principal men at the helm. A superficial knowledge of politics, common place declamations, and invective, supply the place of cool judgement and sound argument. The author undoubtedly, either is, or wishes to be retained in the service of those great champions in the cause of freedom, Shelburne, Richmond, Camden, Burke, and Fox, "who feel at this moment what Romans felt, when Rome, like Britain, was declining!"

The best letter in this patriotic pamphlet is addressed to Counsellor Erskine: and we learn by it, that he is to appear as counsel for Lord George Gordon upon his trial. In a letter to the Dean of Gloucester, Dr. Tucker, we are informed, that he is preparing for the press, an ample and elaborate refutation of Locke's System of Government. This is all that we have been able to sift out of this publication worthy the notice of our readers. If they are fond of personal abuse, they will go through the drudgery of reading the whole.

XLIX. *A Letter to Lord North, on his Re-election into the House of Commons.* By a Member of Parliament. 1s. Wilkie.

A Counter-blast (in the language of the late learned Bishop of Gloucester) to the letters of Cuius; containing the most fulsome adulation of Lord North, such as we have the charity to hope he would be ashamed to countenance. The views of opposition in their several manœuvres during the last turbulent session of parliament, and the causes of their bad success, are fully explained, if the writer's assertions are to be credited, without proofs to support them. At the close of the session, it seems, the opposition were divided in sentiment, and quarreled. As to Lord North, he is the greatest minister, and the best, good man this or any other country ever produced. He keeps his place against his inclination, merely from a point of honour, because he will not abandon the nation in its present distress (which he has had no hand in producing) and he does not pay the author for his puffs.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS, in the Months of AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER, besides those that have been reviewed.

POLITICKS.

THE History of the Roman Catholics. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bull.

Modern Patriotism exemplified. 1s. Faulder.

A short History of the last Session of Parliament, with Remarks. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Almon.

An Enquiry into the Origin and Consequences of the Influence of the Crown over Parliament. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

A View of the present State of the Dutch Settlements in the East Indies. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinson.

The Political Mirror: In which is contained a Review of the Conduct of the Premier; chiefly from the Time of his famous Conciliatory Bill to America. By a Gentleman of the University of Oxford. Almon and Debrett.

A Plan of Union, Commerce, and Friendship, between Great Britain and America. 1s. 6d. J. Johnson.

A R T S.

EVERY Man his own Farrier. By Paulett St. John, Bart. 2s. 6d. Crowder.

An Essay on the Resolution of Triangles by common Arithmetick; with a new and concise Table adapted to the purpose. By Hugh Worthington junior, Buckland.

Microscopic Observations; or, Dr. Hare's wonderful Discoveries by the Microscope, illustrated by thirty-three Copper-plates, richly engraved. Folio. 12s. boards, Wilkin.

A Practical Grammar of the French Language. By N. Wanoftrocht. 12mo. Johnson.

Anecdotes of Painting, in England, Volume the Fourth, and last. 4to. Bell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESSAYS on various Subjects of Taste and Criticism. By A. Macauley, A. M. 2s. Dilly.

The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, Bilston, and Willenhall Directory; or, Merchant and Tradesman's Companion. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

The Poll for the Election of Two Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, on Saturday the 9th of September, 1780. 1s. Almon.

A List of all the Officers of the Militia to which are likewise added the Officers of the Militia Forces, and of the Fencible Provincial Regiments in Great Britain, the Year 1780. 8vo. 5s. Millan.

The Tunbridge Wells Guide. 4s. Beecroft.

Thoughts in Prose and Verse. By Hope. 8vo. 6s. Goldsmith.

An Essay on Constitutional Liberty. Cadell.

The Register of Time; or, A Perpetual Calendar. 4to. 2s. 6d. Beecroft.

A new and easy Introduction to Geography. By the Reverend R. Bland junior. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Crowder.

A Guide to Candidates and Voters at Parliamentary Elections. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple. 2s. 6d. Field Walker.

The Regulator: Or instructions to the Officer, and complete the Soldier's fixed Principles. By Thomas Simpson. 8vo. 6s. Bew.

A Dissertation on Rivers and Tides. Robert Erskine. 1s. Wilkie.

A Complete List of the Officers of the
of England and Wales. Tables of
Pay and Arrears. An Index of the
Names, &c. for the Year 1780. 8vo.
6d. Almon and Debrett.

L A W.

REPORTS of Cases in the King's Bench.
5th. By Sir James Burrow. Folio.
Brooke.

Practice Common-placed; or, The Rules
of Practice in the Courts of King's
and Common Pleas, methodically ar-
ranged. By George Crompton, Esq. of the
Temple. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. Uriel.

M E D I C A L.

PHYSIOLOGIA; or, The Doctrine of
Life. By Thomas Frewen, M. D. 8vo.
boards. Bew.

An Account of the Life and Writings of
late Alexander Munro, M. D. F. R. S.
Andrew Duncan. 1s. Dilly.

Elementa Medicinæ. Latin. By John
Munro, M. D. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

Methodi Nosologiæ Methodicæ. By Wil-
liam Collen, M. D. and P. 2 vols. 8vo.
Cadell.

A complete Physico-medical and Chirur-
gical Treatise on the Human Eye; and a
Description of Natural Vision. The
work is illustrated with a Variety of fine En-
gravings, representing the Anatomy of the
Eye and the Instruments necessary for the
Treatment of Surgical Disorders. On a new Plan.
By Peter Degrauers, M. D. Professor of Ana-
tomy and Physiology. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

Treatise on the natural Small-pox, By
John Roe, 2s. Dixwell.

*Medicina Præcox Systema, ex Academicæ
Præceptis*. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Essays on Physiological Subjects. By
John Roe, Apothecary. 8vo. 1s. 6d. John-

son. Observations on the Cure of the Gonor-
rhea. By Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D.
F. R. S. 1s. 6d. Murray.

Medical Commentaries. Part II. for the
Year 1780. Exhibiting a concise View of
the most important Discoveries in
Natural and Medical Philosophy. Collec-

ted and published by Andrew Duncan, M. D.
8vo. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

N O V E L.

GILHAM Farm; or, The History of
Melvin and Lucy. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.
Noble.

P O E T R Y.

THE Chapter of Accidents. A Comedy.
By Miss Lee. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Fire and Water, a Comic Opera. By Miles
Peter Andrews. 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

A Widow and no Widow. A Dramatic
Piece of three Acts. By Paul Joddrell,
M. A. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Conant.

Tony Lumpkin in Town: A Farce. By
J. Reece. 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

September: A Rural Poem, humbly in-
scribed to all Sportsmen. With Notes and
Illustrations. By a Gentleman. 4to. 2s.
Baldwin.

Riot: A Mock Heroic Poem. 1s. Al-
mon.

Music in Mourning. 1s. Faulder.

Lusus Naturæ; or, The Sports of Nature.
A Poem. 4to. 6d. Evans.

The Minstrel. A Collection of Songs.
12mo. 3s. Richardson and Urquhart.

The Gray's-Inn Association. 4to. 6d.
Bew.

The Election: A new Musical Interlude,
as now performed at the Theatre Royal,
Drury-Lane. 6d. Lowndes.

R E L I G I O U S.

THE Protestant directed in the Principles
of his Religion. In three Parts. 1s. Milne.

The Duration of our Lord's Ministration
particularly considered. By W. Newcome,
D. D. Bishop of Waterford. 2s. Longman.

The Process and Establishment of Chris-
tianity. By George Laughton, D. D. 1s. 6d.
Law.

A Sermon preached at Greenwich, Feb.
4th, 1780. By Edward Birkett. 1s. Ro-
binson.

A Sermon preached at St. Paul's, Covent
Garden, June 11th, 1780. By James
Howell, M. A. 1s. Robson.

A Summary View; or, Genuine Evi-
dences of the Truth of the Christian Reli-
gion: Being the Substance of two Discourses
delivered at Horsham, Sussex. By William
Evershed. 1s. Buckland.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ROYAL QUATORZE.

A S O N G.

Birth of the last Prince HIS ROYAL
HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED,

being the Number FOURTEEN.

Let all loyal subjects, attend to my
[among;
proclaim Britain's glory the nations

While we joyfully sing with repeated *encores*,
To Charlotte and George, and their Royal
Quatorze.

Derry down, &c.

As the month of September, the day twenty-
second,

By our king's coronation auspicious is reckon'd,
Be it further recorded in England's memoirs,
As the day that produc'd us the Royal *Quatorze*.

Of

Of ev'ry degree shall each Englishman join,
In wishing increase to the fam'd *Brunswick*
line;
Whilst earnestly thus he with fervour im-
plores, [Quatorze."
"May their number extend to a Double

The dame who already possesses thirteen,
Now longs for one more, to be blest as the
Queen:

Then she clasps to her bosom the man she
adores, [Quatorze."
And whispers—"My dear, let's make up a

The infant, unskill'd in the theme now
before us,
In accents imperfect, shall lisp out the chorus,
'Till by daddy instructed, he gradually soars,
To chant in full praise of the *Royal Quatorze*.

E'en the venerable grandfire, in honours
grown grey,
Shall exult in the triumphs of this happy day;
Tho' unable to walk, he will crawl on all-
fours,

So he can but with us sing the *Royal Quatorze*.

But methinks, now disgusted, I hear you
exclaim,

"To adopt your French phrases, you're surely
to blame;

With your plaguy *Quatorze*!—prithee speak
what you mean,

And sing in plain English, the *Royal Four-
teen*."

Now, by way of defence, I this truth must
advance,

I so highly esteem the grand monarch of
France,

I wish him and his fleet I could bring to our
shores,

And as captives present to the *Royal Quatorze*.

And now for the King—once for all I re-
peat, [tends at piquet,

When with France, or with Spain, he con-
For their treach'rous soul play, may he live
to quit scores,

And his conquests be crown'd with * Point,
* Quint, and * Quatorze!

Derry down, &c.

St. Alban's, Oct. 9, 1780.

THE FIRE-SIDE.

By DR. COTTON.

DEAR Chloe, while the busy crowd,
The vain, the wealthy, and the proud,
In Folly's maze advance;
Tho' singularity and pride
Be call'd our choice, we'll step aside,
Nor join the giddy dance.

From the gay world we'll oft retire,
To our own family and fire,
Where love our hours employ;
No noisy neighbour enters here,
No intermeddling stranger near,
To spoil our heart-felt joy.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam;
The world has nothing to bestow,
From our ourselves our joys must flow,
And that dear hut our home.

Of rest was Noah's dove bereft,
When, with impatient wing, she left
That safe retreat the ark,
Giving her vain excursion o'er,
The disappointed bird once more
Explor'd the sacred bark.

Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who implore his golden hours,
By sweet experience know,
That Marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below.

Our babes shall richest comforts bring,
If tutor'd right, they'll prove a spring
Whence pleasures ever rise;
We'll form their minds, with studious care
To all that's manly, good, and fair,
And train them for the skies.

While they our wisest hours engage,
They'll joy our youth, support our age,
And crown our hoary hairs;
They'll grow in virtue ev'ry day,
And thus our fondest love repay,
And recompence our cares.

No borrow'd joys, they're all our own,
While to the world we live unknown,
Or by the world forgot:
Monarchs! we envy not your state;
We look with pity on the great,
And bless our humbler lot.

Our portion is not large, indeed,
But then how little do we need?
For Nature's calls are few;
In this the art of living lies,
To want no more than may suffice,
And make that little do.

We'll therefore relish with content
Whate'er kind Providence has sent,
Nor aim beyond our power;
For, if our stock be very small,
'Tis prudence to enjoy it all,
Nor lose the present hour.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
Patient, when favours are deny'd,
And pleas'd with favours giv'n;
Dear Chloe, this is wisdom's part,
This is that incense of the heart,
Whose fragrance smells to heav'n.

We'll ask no long protracted treat,
Since winter life is seldom sweet;
But when our feast is o'er,
Grateful from table we'll arise,
Nor grudge our sons, with envious eye
The reliicks of our store.

*** Terms on which the success of this game are known to depend.

Hand in hand thro' life we'll go,
 In chequer'd paths of joy and woe,
 With cautious steps we'll tread,
 Through its rain scenes without a tear,
 Without a trouble or a fear,
 And mingle with the dead.

While conscience, like a faithful friend,
 Shall thro' thy gloomy vale attend,
 And cheer our dying breath;
 Till, when all other comforts cease,
 Like a kind angel, whisper peace,
 And smooth the bed of death.

C.

REFLECTIONS on viewing a SKELETON.

THIS silent preacher speaks within,
 Proclaims mortality to man,
 Thou, like this emblem, shalt be seen,
 When thou hast measur'd out thy span.
 Here was fix'd the dimpled cheek;
 And from the fallow, naked brown,
 The curling locks below the neck,
 Fell light, and negligently down.
 Here, friend, here hung the list'ning ear,
 That oft drank in the voice's sound;
 Here the loquacious tongue—and there
 The nose—and that distorted round.
 Here, the socket's empty space
 Looks frightful to the seeing eye,
 And spreads pale horror o'er the face
 Of every mortal stander-by.
 Here the double iv'ry stood,
 That ground the meat for life's support;
 Ghastly now its look, and rude!
 Like some old ruin'd batter'd fort.
 Here part once fortify'd the brain,
 The seat of sense for ever gone,
 Whence might flow the raptur'd strain,
 Now, where's the soul of reason flown!
 Here, mortals, as you please,
 An empty knowledge centers here;
 Which will sometime be like this,
 Not worth a stupid sexton's care.

He calls that life away,
 And man becomes a senseless thing,
 Who mingles with his mother clay,
 When once the soul has taken wing.
 Here the scull once wore a crown,
 That govern'd nations here below,
 Now not from a beggar's known,
 Nor laurel's wither'd from the brow.
 Here might some fam'd beauty be,
 The beaux's delight, the ranter's toast;
 Beauty now no more you see,
 The rose is fled, the lilly lost.
 I cannot tell, except one knew,
 Some quibbling lawyer this,
 Who all the titles once he drew,
 Deeds without parenthesis.
 Here'd this in ages past,
 Watch'd the bleating flocks with care,
 Herd the heat, and cold repast,
 Worship'd God in open air.
 MAG. OCT. 1780.

All must pass the dreary road,
 And from friends secluded be,
 Beneath the musky dark abode,
 And where no mortal eye can see.

From CATULLUS.

UT flos, in septis secretus nascitur hortis,
 Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro;
 Quem mulcent auræ, firmat sol, educat imber,
 Multi illum pueri, multæ optavere puellæ.
 Idem quum teneri carpius defloruit ungue,
 Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ;
 Sic virgo, dum intacta manet tum chara suis,
 Sed
 Cum castam amisit polluto pectore florem,
 Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cara puellis.

PARAPHRASED.

AS a fair flower, sweet smiling in its bed,
 Bright, in its native charms, uprears its head,
 With all the gardner's skill encircled round,
 No cattle crop it, and no ploughshares wound,
 Wav'd by the gentle winds, by sunny power
 Cheer'd into strength, and nurs'd by every
 shower,
 We hail it Charlotte, Queen, and Caroline,
 Each maid cries charming, and each youth
 divine:
 But when this flower, so pleasing to the view,
 Is pluck'd by some rude hand from where it
 grew,
 No longer Charlotte, Queen, or Caroline,
 No maid cries charming, and no youth di-
 vine.
 The virgin thus, in life's sequester'd shade,
 Guarded by friends, in modesty array'd,
 Is prais'd, lov'd, woo'd, till some invading
 foe
 Tread, with insulting foot, this charmer low.
 No lovely vot'ress now at virtue's shrine,
 See in soft sorrow pensive beauty pine!
 No youth, no maiden courts the hapless fair,
 A prey to grief, forgetfulness, and care,
 Caught in the net which youth for beauty
 spreads,
 The captive struggles in a maze of threads.

DAMNONIENSIS.

THE RECREANT.

(À la mode de L'Angleterre.)

A SONG.

AT Stella offended, I took to my glass,
 Resolving to give up all thoughts of
 the L's; [spair;
 But, by wine to extinguish my flame, I de-
 For it whizz'd—like a rocket, when mount-
 ing in air.

But, by wine, &c.

Nay, of this I am certain, and swear by great
 Jove!

Jolly Bacchus is now in alliance with Love;
 Against their joint force, all resistance is vain,
 I'll strike—and return to my Stella again.

Against, &c.

P P P

Their


Their union, it's thought, will best answer
our ends—
May Bacchus and Cupid for ever be
friends;

Should they favour my wishes, and Seals
mine,
I will treat the dear girl with a bumper of wine
Should, &c.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

ESTERDAY a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Mayor and fourteen aldermen, for the purpose of swearing William Crichton, Esq. into the office of alderman for the ward of Cheap, in the room of John Kirkman, Esq. deceased; the report of his election being read, he was called into the court, and appearing, took the oaths of office, as also the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

The same day the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, went on the Hustings, when Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. and William Crichton, Esq. were sworn into the office of sheriffs of this city, and sheriffs of the county; and Abraham Rhodes, attorney at law, being presented as their under sheriff, he took the oaths of office accordingly.

SATURDAY 30.

Yesterday being Michaelmas-day, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a Lord-Mayor for the ensuing year. About one o'clock the Lord-Mayor, the aldermen, and the rest of the city officers, ascended the Hustings: the business of the day being announced by the common-cryer, Mr. Recorder came to the front of the Hustings, and acquainted the livery, that it was his duty, officially, to inform them of the powers and dignity they were that day to bestow on a chief magistrate of the first city in the world; and in a well-delivered, sensible speech, recommended them to choose two men of spirit, prudence, activity, and philanthropy, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice; that the late tumultuous and riotous proceedings in this metropolis, were so recent in every body's memory, as plainly showed the necessity of spirited magistracy, to preserve the civil constitution of this great metropolis. He then retired with the Lord-Mayor and aldermen to the council-chamber. The names of the several aldermen below the chair, who served the office of sheriff, were then separately put in nomination, when a great majority, nay, indeed the whole of the hands held up being in favour of Sir Watkin Lewes and Alderman Plomer, the sheriffs declared them elected by the livery. They then returned to their brethren in the council-chamber, and reported the election to the Court of Alder-

men; soon after which the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, returned on the Hustings, when the Recorder acquainted the livery, that on their scrutiny before the aldermen, their election fell on Sir Watkin Lewes, who then came to the front of the Hustings, and being invested with the chain, in a polite speech, thanked the livery for the high honour they had conferred on him, and assured them, that he would strenuously support their rights and privileges, and, at the expiration of his mayoralty, would transmit the trust reposed in him, undiminished to his successor. This speech was received with loud plaudits. After which the hall was adjourned, and the two Lord-Mayors went in the state-coach to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was prepared for the aldermen, &c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

A letter from Morpeth gives us an instance of the amazing efficacy of electricity, for the cure of diseases, in the case of a poor woman of that place, who by a violent and sudden fright lost the use of her speech, and remained in that situation for upwards of six months, when she was advised to try the operation of electricity, which in a few times, by its powerful agency, happily restored her to the perfect use of her speech.

THURSDAY 26.

By the last returns of the army under the command of his excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, it appears, that we have 40,000 effectives, and fit for duty on the whole continent of America, independent provincial corps, militia, and armed volunteers. Near 20,000 are at this time in the Command in Chief at New-York, and other parts of this great army are dispersed in South Carolina, Georgia, Quebec, &c.

Some Particulars of the Damages done by a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, on the Evening, Oct. 15.

THIS storm of thunder and lightning did great damage at several places in the river; at Hammersmith a great part of the west end of the church was thrown down; several houses in the neighbourhood were the same fate, and sundry chimneys were so beat down; a hovel, in which were several Gypsies, was beat down, and they were buried in the ruins, three of whom were killed at Putney several houses were much damaged and one man killed.

Two men coming from Hackney in a pleasure cart were killed by the lightning.

The same night two large hay-stacks were on fire near Wandsworth by the lightning, destroyed; and several horses were found in the fields near town the next morning, supposed to have been killed by the lightning.

The church at Whittingham, in Essex, greatly damaged; and early on Monday morning several sheep were found dead on Mallow-Heath, killed by the lightning preceding night.

Besides the damages done about Putney, Merstham, &c. by the storm on Sunday morning, it entirely destroyed a farm in Rochester-Lane, occupied by Mr. Brown; the house is split in several parts, the barns, houses, &c. thrown down, and almost all trees, among which were several very large ones, thrown down across the lane, so as to render it impassible: one large walnut-tree in particular, is, as it were, twisted off, and thrown to the distance of several yards; and in the neighbourhood of the above-mentioned farm, is as if it was ploughed up, by the lightning, or the branches of the tree whirled across it by the wind; horses and other cattle were killed; that adds to the calamity, there were in the barns several poor people, who were sleeping there that night, one of whom was killed, and six others much hurt, one very dangerously. A young woman, of the family, who had lain-in on the evening preceding the storm, in the farm-house was with difficulty removed in safety; the damage done, besides the repairs of the house, is estimated at 1000*l*. and the sight of destruction is dreadfully awful.

Several ships had their masts split, and a number of cattle were struck dead as they were grazing in the fields.

Mr. Hill from Dunwich, in Suffolk, says, that at the same time a Dutch vessel was set on fire by the lightning, just off there, and most of the crew saved themselves in their boats, and got safe on shore.

Mr. Hill from Jersey says, that a cartel ship came there from Brest, by which they received a Spanish packet-boat going in with some dispatches from Cadix, which was on fire by the lightning, and consequently the crew were saved, but the flames were so rapid, that they had not time to take any dispatches.

Particulars relative to the Taking, Examination, and Commitment to the Tower, of HENRY LAURENS, late President of the American Congress.

On the 22^d of October, advice was received at Portsmouth, that the Fairy sloop and the Vestal frigate, being cruising off Newfoundland station, they fell in with an American packet, on board of which was Mr. Laurens, President of the

Congress, going to France. The packet of letters was thrown overboard, but great part of them were recovered without their having received any damage, and landed at Dartmouth with Captain Keppel, who proceeded immediately for London. Mr. Laurens was likewise landed at Dartmouth.

As soon as Mr. Laurens perceived the English armed boat make up to the vessel in which he was, he threw the box that contained the letters overboard; but the lead that was annexed to it proving insufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the daring tars belonging to the Vestal leaped from the boat, and kept it afloat till the rest assisted him in recovering it.

Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland, with a commission from the Congress, and the purport of his business, it is said, was of such a nature as must have produced hostilities between this country and the States, if this accident had not intervened. The papers are of consequence which have been found in the box above-mentioned; they contain an explicit detail of his business with the States, and a full description of his powers and commission there.

On Friday, October 6th, about twelve o'clock, pursuant to an order for that purpose, Mr. Laurens was brought in a hackney coach to Lord George Germaine's Office, accompanied only by Mr. Addington. The Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Viscount Stormont, and Lord George Germaine, three of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, attended by his majesty's Solicitor-general, being present, Mr. Laurens went under a long examination, which lasted till near six o'clock, when a warrant of commitment was made out, signed by the three Secretaries of State, committing him a close prisoner to the Tower. Mr. Laurens was conveyed privately soon afterwards, as before, in a hackney-coach, accompanied by two military officers, and two messengers, who were likewise named in the warrant. They arrived at the Tower about seven o'clock, and delivered their prisoner into the custody of the Governor.

The following is the substance of the examination of Mr. Laurens:

Lord Hillsborough. "Sir, we only trouble you to know whether you are the gentleman who was taken by Captain Keppel on board the Vestal frigate?"

Mr. Laurens. "Yes, my lord, I am that gentleman."

Captain Keppel was asked if it was the same person; he replied, "Yes."

Lord Hillsborough. "And whether you are the Henry Laurens, said to have been President of the Congress in America?"

Mr. Laurens. "My lord, I shall make no hesitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens who had the honour of being appointed President of the American Congress. But, my lords, having acknowledged

ledged thus much. your lordships will, I trust, excuse me, if I avail myself of a right peculiar to gentlemen in my situation, of not answering any more questions whatsoever, not having had the opportunity of consulting my friends, or counsel, on this occasion; because your lordships must know, that by answering questions which may be put to me, my replies may, perhaps, tend to a crimination of myself, which I am sure your lordships would by no means wish."

Lord Hillsborough. "No, sir, by no means. It is not our wish that you should criminate yourself, or give such replies as may tend to it."

Mr. Laurens. "Then, my lords, for the sake of avoiding it, I hope I shall not have needless questions put to me, as it would be improper to give any answer."

Lord Hillsborough. "Very well, sir; Mr. Laurens, will you please to retire."

Mr. Laurens bowed, and withdrew. In about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; soon after which a commitment for high treason to the Tower was made out, under the king's sign manual.

Mr. Laurens. "I hope your lordships will excuse me, if I demand a copy of the information, and of my commitment. Under the especial circumstances of the case, I should think that right will not be denied me by your lordships."

To this demand the Secretaries made no reply. Mr. Laurens was again desired to withdraw, and in a short space of time he was conducted to the Tower.

Mr. Laurens is seemingly about sixty years of age, of a swarthy, but keen, intelligent, yet rather a melancholy countenance; has his own hair, is rather below the middle size, and wears a red suitout, a coat of the same colour, and white breeches. He was not suffered to go any where about the house without a soldier attending him; but in other respects, by order of Lords Sandwich and Germaine, he was indulged with whatever he called for, and was paid great respect to.

Mr. Laurens is said to be chagrined, not at the loss of his liberty, but on account of the whole of his papers being saved, and now in the hands of government, as they are said to disclose the whole system of American politics, and the private conduct of all the European powers towards America. Mr. Laurens is very reserved in his conversation, and very thoughtful.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Davis, Esq. his majesty's consul general at Algiers to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated Algiers, Sept. 8, 1780, received Oct. 11.

THE conduct and success of Capt. Edward Moor, commanding the *Fame*

private ship of war, of Dublin, on a late occasion, will, I doubt not, be deemed sufficiently remarkable to justify my troubling your lordship with the following particulars.

He sailed from Mahon the 20th of last month, and receiving advice soon after the departure of five French vessels, and letters of marque, from Marseilles bound for the West-Indies, determined to go in quest of them. On the 25th he discovered five sail near the Spanish coast, which he responded with his intelligence; but as they were at a distance, and the day was spent, he judged it prudent not to make show of pursuing them, that he might have a better chance to succeed in getting to them and he land at night; which he had good fortune to effect. He found himself the day light next morning off Cape de G., about two leagues from the five ships which were together, and formed in a line to receive him. At half past six, when he was within gunshot, they hoisted French colours and discharged their broadsides, Captain Moor bore down upon them, and, though they continued their fire without intermission, reserved his till he was within pistol shot of the largest, which struck after an engagement of three quarters of an hour. Without stopping to send any of his party on board, he proceeded to engage the second, and took her, after a short resistance, leaving an officer and seven men in this ship with orders to look after the former, then returned from pursuing the three remaining vessels, which he observed were making sail to get away. He came up with and took two of them; the other escaped. The largest ship is called *Les Deux Freres*, armed for 20 guns, mounting 14 six pounders and 55 men, 15 of whom got off in the second *L'Univers*, the captain of which was killed, pierced for 18 guns, carrying four pounders, and 41 men, little inferior in size to the *Deux Freres*; the third the *phir*, formerly his majesty's sloop, armed for 14 guns, mounting 10 three pounders and 32 men; the fourth the *Nancy*, armed of 2 six pounders, 2 two pounders, and 29 men. They got all safe into this bay the 29th of last month, about ten o'clock at night.

Captain Moor's gallant behaviour has taken great notice of by the officers of the regency, and his humane and generous treatment of his prisoners been admired by all; indeed so much so, that Monsieur Vallée, French Consul General here, thought it incumbent on him to write a line to express his sense of it in the strongest terms of encomium and gratitude.

The *Fame* mounts twenty guns, four on one deck, and four upon her upper deck, viz. two four pounders, and two six pounders, and 108 men.

PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. to be treasurer and paymaster of his majesty's Office of Ordnance, in the room of Richard Webb, Esq. deceased.—The Rt. Hon. James Oglethorpe, Esq. of Salisbury, treasurer of his majesty's Household, sworn one of his majesty's most honorable Privy-council.—To the Earl Talbot, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Baron Dinevor of Dinevor, in the county of Carmarthen, with remainder to his daughter Lady Cecil Rice, widow, and her heirs male.—To the Lord Viscount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Baron Gage, of Gage, in Suffolk.—The dignity of a baron of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz. the Hon. James Brudenell, by the name, style, and title of Baron Brudenell, of Deene, in the county of Northampton; the Right. Hon. William Grey, Knight, by the name, style, and title of Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, in Norfolk; Sir William Bagot, Bart. by the name, style, and title of Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, in Staffordshire; the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, by the name, style, and title of Baron Southampton, of Southampton, in Hants; Henry Herbert, by the name, style, and title of Baron Portchester, of Highclere, in the county of Southampton.—Matthew Buckle, Robert Mann, Esq. Vice admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.—John Pigot, Esq. Right Hon. Molyneux Shuldham, John Vaughan, Esq. Vice admirals of the White; Robert Duff, Esq. Vice admiral of the Blue, to be Vice-admiral of the Red.—John Reynolds, Esq. Hugh Palliser, Bart. Hon. John Byron, John Bunton, Esq. Sir Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel Barrington, Mariot Thynne, Esq. Robert Roddam, Esq. Geo. Campbell, Esq. Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Red.—James Gambier, Esq. William Hughes, Esq. Francis William Drake, Esq. Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, Sir Peter Parker, Esq. Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—John Mark Milbanke, Esq. Rear-admiral of the White, to be Vice-admiral of the Blue.—Nicholas Vincent, Esq. John Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Vice-admirals of the White, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Joshua Rowley, Esq. Thomas Edwards, Esq. Thomas Graves, Esq. Sir John Lockhart Ross, Esq. Rear-admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-admiral of the Red.—And the following were also appointed Flag-officers of his majesty's fleet, viz. Charles Webber, Esq. of London, Esq. Benjamin Mariow, Esq. of London, Esq. Alexander Hood, Esq. of London, Esq. Alexander Innes,

Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Matthew Moore, Esq. Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. Francis Samuel Drake, Esq. Richard Kempensfelt, Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Oct 9, 1780.

THIS morning Capt. Ross aid de camp to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis arrived in town from South Carolina, with a letter from his lordship to Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

MY LORD, Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.

It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel southern army commanded by General Gates.

In my despatch, No. 1. I had the honour to inform your lordship, that while at Charles-Town I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the post, at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles Town; that the disaffected country between Pedee Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon had contracted his posts, and was preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charles Town, I set out in the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's small detachment which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Ninety-six, on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Waterce my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must not only have left near 300

sick

sick and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles-Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 1200 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 400 or 500 militia and North Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-Town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly I took great pains to procure good informations of their movements and position, and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force against their continentals, whom from good intelligence I knew to be badly posted, close to Col. Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour past two in the morning my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not choose to hazard the great stake for which I was going to

fight, to the uncertainty and confusion which an action in the dark is so particularly liable: But having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order. The division of the right, consisting of small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of lieutenant-Colonel Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the Legion, and part of lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 six and 2 three-pounders, which were commanded by Lieut. M'Leod. The 71st regiment with 2 six-pounders was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect their own in case any corps should meet with check.

This disposition was just made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, were formed in two lines opposite and near to each other, and observing a movement on their part which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed Lieut. Col. Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haziness in the air, which, preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness that it was difficult to see the effect of a very heavy well-supported fire on both sides. Our troops continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered, and, after an obstinate resistance during the quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give ground in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued in pursuit to Hanging-Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain, and a number of prisoners, near 150 waggons, one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night, a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable; a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon, being all their artillery that was in the action, with all their ammunition waggons were taken; between 300 and 400 were killed, among that number Brigadier-General Gregory; and about 1000 others, many of whom were wounded, of which number were Major-General Baron Kolb, since dead, and Brigadier-General Herford.

I have the honour to enclose a return of killed and wounded on our side. The loss of many brave men is much to be lamented, but the number is moderate in proportion to so great an advantage.

The behaviour of his majesty's troops was all praise; it did honour to their arms. I was particularly indebted to Colonel Lord Rawdon and to Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, for the distinguished courage and ability with which they conducted their respective divisions; and the capacity and vigour of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, the head of the cavalry, deserve my high recommendations; Lieutenant M'Leod assisted himself greatly in the conduct of our army. My aid-de-camp, Capt. Ross, Lieutenant Holdane, of the engineers, acted in that capacity, rendered the essential service; and the publick officer, Major of Brigade England, who acted as deputy adjutant-general, and the Majors of Brigade Manley and Doyle shewed the active and zealous attention to their duty. Governour Martin became again a brave man, and behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them unable of further exertion on the day of the battle; but as I saw the importance of separating or dispersing, if possible, the corps of Gen. Sumpter, as it might prove a great advantage for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with the legion of light infantry, and the corps of light artillery, making in all about 350 men, to attack him where-ever he was; and at the same time I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull and Major Ferguson, at that time on Little Back River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and engage to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton executed this service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of the enemy's movements, and, by forced marches, came up with and surprised him in the middle of the day on the banks of the Catawba River. He totally routed or dispersed his detachment, consisting of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon and 300 prisoners and 44 waggons.

He likewise retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-Rock, and partly in escorting some waggons from Congaree to Camden; and he released 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Capt. Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine; and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to his majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give directions to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British government.

On the morning of the 17th I despatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support: some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-Town and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Ross, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your lordship, and will be able to give you the fullest account of the state of the army and the country. He is a very deserving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordship's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Field-return of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of August, 1780.

Total. 1 Colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quarter-masters, 5 surgeons, 3 mates, 133 serjeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(Signed)

RD. ENGLAND,

acting dep. adjutant-general.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, South Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780.

Total. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank

213 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants,
9 rank and file missing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant Marquois
wounded.

Light companies. Ensign Bowen wounded.
23d regiment. Capt. James Drury
wounded.

33d regiment. Captain Allen Malcolm,
killed; Capt. Richard Cotton, Lieutenant-
Colonel Webster, Lieutenant George Wyn-
yard, James L. Harvey, Ensign J. Whee-
ler Colington, wounded.

1st Battalion, 71st. Lieutenant Archi-
bald Campbell, killed; Capt. Hugh Camp-
bell, Lieutenant John Grant, wounded.

Volunteers of Ireland. Lieutenant Gil-
lispie, Ensigns Whatley and Thompson
wounded.

Legion infantry. Lieutenant Donovan,
wounded.

Royal North Carolina Regiment. Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant
M'Alpine, Ensign Shaw wounded.

Pioneers. Lieutenant Macdonald wound-
ed.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS. Lieut. Gen.
*Return of ordnance and military stores taken
by the army under the command of Lieut.
General Earl Cornwallis, at the battle
fought near Camden the 16th of August,
1780.*

Brass field pieces Six-pounders 4; three-
pounders 2; two-pounders 2. Total 8.

Abandoned by the enemy, and brought
from their camp, at Lynche's Creek:

Iron field pieces. Three-pounders 1;
two-pounders 1, twivels 3. Total 5.

Ammunition waggons covered 22; travel-
ling forges 25; fixed ammunition for six-
pounders 163; ditto for three pounders 520;

stands of arms 2000; musquet cartridges
80,000.

Taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton
at the defeat of General Sumpter, Aug.
1780.

Field pieces. Three-pounders 2.
(Signed) J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant

Commanding officer of artillery
*Return of killed and wounded of the army
under the command of Lieutenant Colonel
Tarleton, in the action near Cata-
wba, on the 18th of August, 1780.*

Light infantry. 1 captain, 5 rank
file, killed.

Legion cavalry. 1 serjeant, 2 rank
file, killed; 6 rank and file wounded.
(Signed) RD. ENGLAND,

acting dep. adjutant-general
Captain Rois came in the Providence
gate, which left Charles-Town on the 3
September.

I R E L A N D.

THE Earl of Buckinghamshire's vice-
ship is at an end, and we expect him
take leave of us shortly. The admini-
stration of this nobleman has been the
complex and irksome of any of his pre-
decessors; yet such has been his conduct,
he will not leave this country without
good wishes following him; and it
in a great measure depend on his success
whether he will not be much regretted.
is much to the hurt of this country.
our lord lieutenants are not continued
in their administration, since you must
ceive it impossible for a year or two's
dence to make them acquainted with
temper of the inhabitant, or the inter-
ests of the kingdom.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE essay and genuine letter on Drunkenness is received.

Election disputes cannot afford any entertainment to our readers, and
fore we cannot admit the papers from R. B.

Having inserted two very good original translations, we cannot possibly
place to that sent us by G. B, which has appeared so long since in other publica-

We lament as much as *Classicus* the great dearth of literature, and impa-
war and politics. He will be pleased to observe that our review for every
contains the latest and most useful publications.

The verses on the birth-day of a lady, and the attorney's bill have both ap-
so often in print that we cannot bring them again to light.

Q's. Poetical address to Delia on her approaching nuptials in our next.

Also Lecture X. On Modern History which was omitted this month on ac-
the length of the description of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

R. S. Who desires to know in what line of correspondence he can be most
is requested to favour us with good dialogues, or elegant letters on subjects of
ral entertainment.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. G. Rolles for his excellent song on the
Quatorze; we request the continuance of his correspondence.